

OVERSEAS NEWS

Britain prepares a 2-hour UN report on Rhodesia talks

From MALCOLM DEAN: United Nations, NY, November 24

Britain has prepared a two-hour address to explain the Rhodesian proposal to the Security Council. This will make it the longest statement Britain has ever made to the council. Sir Colin Crowe, the chief British delegate, in a letter to the President of the Security Council today, suggested that a council meeting should be called tomorrow, but African and Asian members, whose agreement is needed, may postpone the meeting until Friday. Many African and Asian members are extremely suspicious about the proposals and are in no mood to allow Britain to unveil its proposals before their replies are ready.

Sigh of relief in Pretoria

From STANLEY UYS: Cape Town, November 24

A hush of relief went up in Pretoria today when the Rhodesian settlement was announced.

Mr Vorster has congratulated the British and Rhodesian leaders on their statesmanship, and his Ministers are saying privately that some of the heat will be taken off Southern Africa now, in spite of "leftist" protests and possibly an initial intensification of guerrilla activity on Rhodesia's borders.

As far back as 1967, Mr Vorster expressed the conviction that a Rhodesian settlement was imperative for the stability and prosperity of Southern Africa. A year later, he said it was only the Rhodesian situation that was preventing the building of a Southern Africa block of nations.

The settlement will relieve Mr Vorster's Government of the necessity to underpin Rhodesia economically — acting as its foreign currency clearing house and handling its imports and exports — and to share the political wrath that has been directed against it. Much of the international attention that has been given to Southern Africa as a result of the Rhodesian

dispute will be diverted elsewhere now, Mr Vorster's Government hopes.

Mr Hennie Smith MP, a spokesman for Mr Vorster's Nationalist Party, said today that the settlement could be the start of "a new era of stability in Southern Africa" and of "greater realism in international politics."

The Leader of the Opposition, Sir de Villiers Graaf, said: "A prosperous Rhodesia restored to international respectability would be a big asset to South Africa, would help to secure her northern boundaries, and would improve the stability of the whole of Southern Africa."

The biggest wish of the Vorster Government is that the Rhodesian settlement will lead in time to normal political and economic relations between South Africa and Zambia. Zambia is a key State in the stabilisation of Southern Africa.

It is felt that if relations between South Africa and Rhodesia on the one side and Zambia on the other side can be fully restored, Zambia might even be persuaded to evict the anti-Rhodesian and anti-South African guerrillas based on its territory.

Spur for Zambia's ailing economy

From our Correspondent: Lusaka, November 24

The timing of the settlement comes at a fortunate moment for Zambia. For some weeks now it has been generally recognised in official quarters in Lusaka that a settlement would help to alleviate the country's growing economic problems, as Zambia could then suspend sanctions against Rhodesia and reopen trade routes which are less of a drain on foreign reserves than the new ones built up with countries in Europe, the Far East, and elsewhere since Mr Smith's unilateral declaration of independence.

Indeed, as a result of Zambia's financial situation earlier this year an order was placed for one and a half million bags of maize from Rhodesia, this same volume of staple food having been imported the previous year from as far away as Albania and the United States, with a consequent drain in foreign reserves.

Zambia's economy has suffered as a result of the collapse in the price of copper which still accounts of 95 per

cent of all its export earnings. Thus in the first nine months of this year Zambia's foreign exchange fell from £225 million to £132 million in September. Government revenue has been reduced by half.

Nevertheless, President Kaunda, last year's chairman of the Organisation of African Unity and a staunch champion of African rule, will be disappointed that Britain should have taken control of the administration in Rhodesia while arrangements were power to the Africans.

The first official reaction here came today in a statement by the Foreign Ministry spokesman. He expressed "great surprise" that the British Government had taken control of the administration in Rhodesia while arrangements were power to the Africans.

The spokesman added that any departure from this cardinal principle would not be acceptable to Zambia.

Mr Denis Healey, Shadow Foreign Secretary, is to be one of the members of a special Labour Party Commission to visit Rhodesia—probably in the new year—to make sure that the settlement has the approval of all the Rhodesian people.

The Labour Party's scepticism and mistrust of the deal hammered out between Sir Alec Douglas-Home and Mr Ian Smith was reflected in the immediate decision by the party's national executive committee yesterday to send out a four-man commission to Rhodesia to study the position at first hand.

Apart from Mr Healey, the other members of the team will be Mr Joe Gormley, the leader and chairman of the party's international committee, Miss Joan Lester, Labour MP for Eton and Slough, who had demanded that a special

envoy be sent by Transport House, and Mr Tom McNally, national department.

As soon as news of settlement started coming through from Salisbury yesterday, Mr Gormley drafted an emergency resolution on Rhodesia which received the unanimous approval of the NEC. It noted "with grave foreboding" the news that Sir Alec had signed agreement with Mr Smith, leader of the illegal Rhodesian regime.

The resolution reiterated Labour Party policy that no agreement should be submitted to Parliament unless it was within the framework laid down by successive British Governments.

In particular, the Labour Party is going to demand that any settlement must guarantee rapid and unimpeded progressive majority rule; and that it

By KEITH HARPER

must be effectively protected from retrogressive amendment "and the abandonment of the discriminatory legislation introduced by the illegal regime."

The concern felt at yesterday's NEC that the Government was heading for a sell-out on Rhodesia was reflected in the contributions of each member, whether on the Left or Right.

The Government is in for a difficult time as it tries to justify the deal to Parliament.

Mr Wedgwood Benn, chairman of the party, said afterwards that the commission would want to see everybody—people in prison included. By the time it returned to London it would have interviewed a far wider group of people than Sir Alec.

Mr McNally said it would be up to the commission to accept or reject any evidence with

which it was presented. Asked if it would be allowed into Rhodesia, Sir Harry Nicholas, the party's general secretary, replied that the deal was genuine, that Mr Smith would want to demonstrate to the British people that this was so.

"It would be difficult to refuse facilities. What better way could there be than letting the Labour party go along for corroborative purposes?"

Regardless of the settlement terms, the team still intends going.

In a paper to the executive yesterday, Transport House sets out the six main principles established by the last Labour Government on which a settlement had to be based. The sixth one—that there should be no oppression of majority by a minority or vice versa—was one which the party leadership considers the least important, so long as the first five are strictly adhered to.



Mixed reaction to what settlement means

By our own Reporter

"another negotiating team which, appeared, racism—at Munich in 1938."

Mr Bottomley also saw the settlement as a prelude to future violence. "It is my forecast, regrettably, that European Rhodesians will regret today, because Africans will realise that they cannot get what they want by democratic and peaceful development and they will be turning more and more to violence."

"There can be no fair transfer of power to Rhodesia except on the basis of independence before majority rule. We are going to have a repetition of what happened when we

transferred power to South Africa in the belief that Africans would have rights."

Mr Denis Healey, shadow Foreign Secretary, was cautious but sceptical. He said in a BBC interview that his own minimum conditions "included acceptance of the objective of African rule, the end of the Land Tenure Act, guarantees against retrospective amendment of the agreement, and consultations of Africans on the agreement by 'totally impartial' people."

The Bishop of Stepney, the Rt Rev Trevor Huddleston, said it was in his view unlikely that any settlement would prove agreeable to the mass of African people. This would be particularly true of people in adjacent countries who would say—in his view rightly—that the only acceptable condition would be no independence before majority rule.

A spokesman for FRELIMO—a new organisation representing the African people in Rhodesia, ZANU and ZAPU said: "There is no hope for Africans if the agreement is based on the five principles, because it means minority independence with Ian Smith in control. There is no guarantee that Ian Smith will not declare another UDI if he is not satisfied that Africans are about to become a majority."

Mr Duncan Sandys, once a Conservative Minister with African responsibilities, called the news "splendid." The settlement on reasonable terms of the tragic breach between Britain and Rhodesia, he said, would bring great benefit to all races in Rhodesia, and especially Africans, who had suffered most from sanctions.

Two sides 'share' interests

The East African Standard said today of the Rhodesia settlement that it will be impossible to convince the leaders of independent black African States that anything less than no independence before majority rule is not a sell-out.

In a leading article this morning, the Nairobi daily said: "The first impediment to African acceptance of whatever terms may be proposed lies in the sentence in the short communiqué from Salisbury that the proposals will be put to the Rhodesian people through a test of acceptability which will be organised as soon as possible. What does this grandiloquent phrase mean? How will the test be conducted?"

The agreement appeared to have been concluded between two sides having largely coinciding mutual interests, rather than with African participation in the negotiations, the paper said.

It suggested that a package deal in two stages might have been agreed, with, in the first stage, whites maintaining parliamentary control—and Britain voting considerable money to finance African development in tribal trust lands.

The second stage might see the abolition of separate voting rolls with "majority rule" by most of the responsible, civilised people in the country, following.

The period in mind is no less than 20 years, which certainly will not appease critical African opinion, the Standard concluded. — Reuters.

Nixon to see Heath on Peking visit?

From ADAM RAPHAEL

Washington, November 24 President Nixon is expected to meet Mr Heath soon after seeing President Pompidou on December 13 and 14 in the Azores as "part of the process of consultation" before his visits to Moscow and Peking.

After the Pompidou announcement, Mr Ronald Ziegler, the President's press secretary, refused to say whether any further meetings were planned, explaining that most of the consultations would be handled through NATO headquarters in Brussels.

But sources here acknowledged that arrangements were being made for a meeting with the British Prime Minister, probably early in the new year.

Mr Heath has not seen President Nixon since his visit here a year ago. Discreet dealers were reported to have been put out by the Administration this summer but the British Government believed it was wiser to get the Common Market negotiations "out of the way first."

The British Embassy refused to comment on the possibility of a Nixon-Heath meeting. More forthcoming was the West German Government, which, through its Embassy spokesman, said: "We welcome this further possibility for discussions of the problems of the alliance."

The Nixon-Pompidou meeting is likely to be dominated by monetary discussion. Mr Nixon is to be accompanied by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr Connally, Dr Kissinger, the National Security Adviser, and the Secretary of State, Mr Rogers.

Mr Pompidou will have the advice of his Finance Minister, M. Giscard d'Estaing, and Foreign Minister, M. Schuman. As the talks come less than two weeks after the Group of Ten discussions in Rome, they can prove vital for them. It is hoped here that a breakthrough on currency arrangements, relaxation of trade barriers, will be achieved as a result of earlier meetings.

Mr Nixon will be anxious to hear President Pompidou's impressions of Mr Brezhnev's visit to France and his discussions with Mr Chir Minister of Foreign Trade.

Two awkward issues, France's attitude to a mutual reduction of forces in Europe, and breakdown in Franco-US operation in suppressing "translators" and also crop blight in French overseas, present awkward issues for the latter position.

Australian welcome

News of the settlement welcomed in Government circles in Canberra, but Foreign Affairs Minister, Nigel Bowen, was without formal comment until he received details of the agreement.

RADIO-TV ANNOUNCER

TRAINING—Be it for the Broadcast or the Television, we have the best of the best in the commercial stations. Keep your present job and learn a new one. Reporting, TV and Commercial Announcing in your spare time. Through North America's foremost Announcers Training Course, now offered in London. Find out if you can qualify for your voice test. 01-486 6337 anytime, any day. National Institute of Broadcasting (Canada)

TELEVISION

RODDY McILLAN comes back as Edward Boyd's tough private eye in a Scots-produced series with good precedents: this one's in among the potato-picking toughs ("The View from Daniel Pike," BBC-2, 8.30). Donald Pleasence back again in "Play for Today"—this one about the inside of American big business ("Skin Deep," BBC-1, 9.20). Elsewhere ("This Week" ITV, 9.30).

BBC-1

9.38 a.m.—12.0 Schools, Colleges: 9.38 Merry-go-round: 10.0 Science Extra—Physics: 10.25-10.45 Maths Today—Year 3: 11.0 Watch! 11.18 Discovering Science: 11.40 Twentieth-Century Focus: 12.30 p.m. Dressmaking: 12.55 Play: "Trespass": 1.30 Pogles' Wood: Watch with Mother: 1.45 News: 2.52-2.55 Schools, Colleges: Scene: 4.15 Play School: 4.45 Hector's House: 4.40 Jackanory: 4.55 Blue Peter: 5.20 Adventures of Dr Doolittle (cartoon): 5.44 Magic Roundabout: 5.50 News: 6.0 Nationwide: Your Region Tonight: 6.50 Tom and Jerry: 7.0 Owen MD: "The Weekenders," part 2: 7.25 Top of the Pops: 8.0 It's Awfully Bad for your Eyes, Darling: 8.30 Holiday '72: Cliff Michelmore on Bournemouth and Autoral: 9.0 News:

9.20 Play for Today: "Skin Deep" with Donald Pleasence, Sylvia Kay, Donald Douglas: 10.35-10.45 Hours: David Dimbleby: 11.20 Conflict at Work: Reforming Wages: 11.45 Weather:

WALES (As BBC-1 except)—2.30-2.50 p.m. Dysgu Cymraeg: 6.0 Wales Today: Nationwide: 6.50 Heddwr: 7.15-7.35 Tom and Jerry: 7.40-7.55 News: 7.55-8.00 Wales Today: 8.00-8.15 Weather: Close.

ENGLISH REGIONS—6.45-6.50 p.m. Nationwide: Look North: Midlands Today: Look East: Points West: South Today: Spotlight South West: 11.47 Regional News:

BBC-2

11.0-11.20 a.m. Play School: People at Work: 11.35 p.m. Computer Education in Schools: 7.5 Within These Four Walls: 7.30 News: 8.0 Europe: Young children in China and East and West Europe: 8.30 The View from Daniel Pike: with Roddy McMillan: 9.20 Show of the Week: Vera Lynn with The Young Generation:

ITV

LONDON (Thames)

10.20 a.m. 12 noon Schools: 10.20 Drama: 11.0 Time of Your Life: 11.17 Primary French: 11.30 It's Fun to Read: 11.40 Captured Yarn: 1.40-2.42 p.m. Schools: 1.40 Picture Box: 2.0 World Around Us: 2.21 My World: 2.32 Father d'Arce: A Self Portrait: 3.10 All Our Yesterdays: 4.00 Origami: 4.55 Yoga for Health: 5.25 Tea Break: 5.45 Flipper: 5.50 News: 6.0 Today: Eamonn Andrews: 6.35 Crossroads: 7.0 The Ten Gentlemen from West Point: with George Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara: 9.0 The Lovers: 9.30 This Week: 10.0 News: 10.30 Cinema: 11.0 Wrestling: 11.0 Scotland Yard Mysteries: 12.12 midnight Women in a Man's World: Helen McEachrane, administrative officer:

ANGLIA—11.0 a.m.—2.32 p.m. Schools: 4.15 News: 4.45 News: 4.55 News: 5.00 News: 5.15 News: 5.30 News: 5.45 News: 6.00 News: 6.15 News: 6.30 News: 6.45 News: 6.55 News: 7.00 News: 7.15 News: 7.30 News: 7.45 News: 7.55 News: 8.00 News: 8.15 News: 8.30 News: 8.45 News: 8.55 News: 9.00 News: 9.15 News: 9.30 News: 9.45 News: 9.55 News: 10.00 News: 10.15 News: 10.30 News: 10.45 News: 10.55 News: 11.00 News: 11.15 News: 11.30 News: 11.45 News: 11.55 News: 12.00 News: 12.15 News: 12.30 News: 12.45 News: 12.55 News: 1.00 News: 1.15 News: 1.30 News: 1.45 News: 1.55 News: 2.00 News: 2.15 News: 2.30 News: 2.45 News: 2.55 News: 3.00 News: 3.15 News: 3.30 News: 3.45 News: 3.55 News: 4.00 News: 4.15 News: 4.30 News: 4.45 News: 4.55 News: 5.00 News: 5.15 News: 5.30 News: 5.45 News: 5.55 News: 6.00 News: 6.15 News: 6.30 News: 6.45 News: 6.55 News: 7.00 News: 7.15 News: 7.30 News: 7.45 News: 7.55 News: 8.00 News: 8.15 News: 8.30 News: 8.45 News: 8.55 News: 9.00 News: 9.15 News: 9.30 News: 9.45 News: 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THIS IS THE TWIN SEAT ON TWA's AMBASSADOR SERVICE IN ECONOMY. NO OTHER AIRLINE HAS IT.

It's a small part of TWA's total Ambassador Service to America.
First we threw out the old seats.
Then we threw out the old everything else.
Now you'll find new colours, new fabrics, new carpets.
In fact, new everything else.
Including one or two other things

exclusive to TWA passengers.
You'll be offered the choice of three meals in economy, for example.
Most airlines give no choice.
And you'll have the choice of two films.*
Most airlines show one, or none.
Then we have a new terminal in New York (for TWA passengers only).

You can be through it, having cleared customs and immigration inside twenty minutes.
Most airlines still share one old terminal.
Even so, we feel it's our twin seat that may tempt you to try TWA next time you fly to America.
But we're sure it's our total Ambassador Service that will make you fly back with us.



It can be three across, like the seats on other airlines' 707's.



But it can also be two across, unlike the seats on other 707's.



It can even be a couch when the plane's not full.



Alternatively, it can add a new dimension to in-flight entertainment.



TWA's Ambassador Service to America starts December 1st.
*TWA requires us to make a nominal charge for in-flight entertainment. And for alcoholic beverages in economy class.

Britain wary of stricter terms by EEC

From RICHARD NORTON-TAYLOR

Brussels, November 24. Britain is concerned about the Common Market's apparent intention to draft terms in the accession treaty that are stricter than those negotiated by Mr Rippon.

An air problem for Bonn

From NORMAN CROSSLAND

Bonn, November 24

The West Berlin Senate has intervened with the Foreign Ministry on behalf of American air charter companies seeking to start a regular service between West Berlin and Saarbrücken in West Germany, using 149-seater Convair Coronado aircraft. EEA and Pan American have virtually a monopoly on the Berlin routes.

The company is Modern Air Transport which until the beginning of this month was operating with a 12-seater Hansa jet between West Berlin and Saarbrücken, flying three times a day in each direction. An average of nine passengers a flight used the service, which was uneconomical.

For some time the Western Allies, who are responsible for air travel between West Berlin and West Germany, have been sitting on an application from Modern Air to replace the Hansa jet with Coronados. According to the Americans, the British wish to reject the application on the grounds that it would be the thin end of the wedge.

The British evidently fear other companies would make similar applications, that the well-proved maintenance, that there might be difficulties concerning the use of the air corridors during a crisis.

The Senate considers that there should be as many direct flights between West Berlin and West Germany as possible, especially as the East Berlin airport, Schoenefeld, is growing in importance.

However, the allies agreed to grant Modern Air a temporary licence to fly Coronados to and from Saarbrücken while the Hansa jet, the only aircraft of its type in the company's fleet, was undergoing maintenance. It was stipulated that the Coronado service — two flights a day — should not carry more passengers than the Hansa service.

Modern Air says the Coronado service could be viable if there were an average of 21 passengers on each aircraft. Freight would also be carried. It is feared that if the company were granted a licence it would soon apply to fly to other parts of Europe from West Berlin.

Questions are to be asked in the Bundestag. The West German Government is in an embarrassing position. It must show that it has the interests of West Berlin at heart, but does not wish to offend the Allies.

● UPI adds: East and West German negotiators working out details of the Four-Power Berlin agreement held another meeting and indicated the talks were nearing conclusion. Western officials to West Berlin said they hoped the talks would be ended by December 8, when the NATO Council meets in Brussels.

Picasso shop petrol-bombed

Several lithographs and books by Picasso were damaged yesterday, which was started by petrol bombs thrown through the window. Damage was estimated at £5,600.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be published only in the GUARDIAN. Births, marriages and deaths are not accepted by the GUARDIAN unless they are accompanied by the signature of both parties and are not acceptable by telephone. The day before insertion date.

BIRTHS

BURNE—On November 22, 1971, at St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, a son, IAN KENNETH, to Mr and Mrs IAN KENNETH. Thanks to hospital staff.

LAWSON—On November 24, 1971, at St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, a son, IAN KENNETH, to Mr and Mrs IAN KENNETH. Thanks to hospital staff.

SANTHOUSE—ARLEN (nee Bloomfield) and CARL are happy to announce the birth of a son, IAN KENNETH, to Mr and Mrs IAN KENNETH. Thanks to hospital staff.

TENANT—On November 23, 1971, at St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, a son, IAN KENNETH, to Mr and Mrs IAN KENNETH. Thanks to hospital staff.

HARRIS-GORDON, many happy returns from all at the Cossack Club.

DEATHS

OWSON—On November 23, 1971, at St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, a son, IAN KENNETH, to Mr and Mrs IAN KENNETH. Thanks to hospital staff.

HUGHES—On November 23, 1971, at St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, a son, IAN KENNETH, to Mr and Mrs IAN KENNETH. Thanks to hospital staff.

DEATHS (continued)

PARKER—On November 22, 1971, at St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, a son, IAN KENNETH, to Mr and Mrs IAN KENNETH. Thanks to hospital staff.

SMITH—On November 23, 1971, at St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, a son, IAN KENNETH, to Mr and Mrs IAN KENNETH. Thanks to hospital staff.

TAYLOR—On November 24, 1971, at St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, a son, IAN KENNETH, to Mr and Mrs IAN KENNETH. Thanks to hospital staff.

WILLIAMS—On November 23, 1971, at St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, a son, IAN KENNETH, to Mr and Mrs IAN KENNETH. Thanks to hospital staff.

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Night commando raids on road to Sinai?

From JESSE LEWIS, Jr: Egypt, November 24

If Egypt goes to war to retrieve the Israeli-occupied Sinai peninsula, the fighting is likely to start with a series of commando raids rather than a major assault across the Suez Canal, say Cairo-based diplomatic observers.

They feel that the balance of military power is still in Israel's favour and that Egyptian plans to retake Sinai will have to reckon with Israel's strong suit — her air force.

Commando raids at night, the observers add, is the kind of tactic that the Israeli air force would find most difficult to counter.

Within the past four days President Sadat has said that Egypt has decided to fight to expel Israel from Sinai.

Since his statements and the reported shipment of 10 TU-16 jet bombers capable of firing air-to-ground missiles there has been wide interest in Egyptian armed forces.

Western observers in Cairo feel that there is a dramatic breakthrough on the diplomatic front. Sadat may feel that if he does not act now, he will be left with the next two months.

Other options open to Egyptian armed forces are an attempt to establish a beachhead on the Eastern bank of the canal.

Resumption of the war of attrition, or shelling of Israeli positions near the canal's bank. An all-out assault on Sinai, making amphibious and para-troop landings at several points in Sinai.

The attempt to establish a beachhead is also thought to be a possibility, though such an action exposes the crossing to air attacks. Professional analysts feel, however, that the network of anti-aircraft missiles on the Western bank of the canal could provide some protection up to say, 10 miles on the other side.

If the Egyptians are able to capture a belt along the Eastern bank in a short time, the big Powers may intervene and impose a ceasefire, leaving the Egyptians in place, according to one line of Egyptian thinking.

A resumption of the war of attrition, observers feel, would not accomplish what Sadat wants to do — regain Sinai by the use of force.

It did not work for Nasser two years ago, one analyst said. "And conditions on the Israeli side have improved now."

Sources indicate that the string of Israeli fortifications have been strengthened during the 16-month ceasefire. Sand has been piled high on the

canal bank to frustrate landings by troops and more protective materials added to bunkers.

A full-scale assault on Sinai is thought to be a most risky action because Egyptian troops would be fully exposed to counter-attacks.

On paper, Egypt's armed forces seem to be a match for Israel.

"But the difference is the quality of manpower, especially the pilots," one analyst said. "Israel's air force is one of the best in the world and certainly the most experienced in combat."

To make up the difference, the Soviet Union set up a formidable air defence system in Egypt — Washington Post.



Wolfgang Lotz (second left) one of Israel's most successful spies in Egypt, made a public appearance in Israel when he attended the wedding of another Israeli spy, Marcelle Ninio, given away by Prime Minister Mrs Meir (left). The two agents were released from Egyptian prisons after the 1967 war. The bridegroom was Lt-Col. Eli Boger

500,000 French unemployed

From NESTA ROBERTS

Paris, November 24

Today's meeting of the Council of Ministers heard from M. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Minister of Economics and Finance, details of his proposed measures of tax relief in favour of the Bourse — the French stock exchange — whose climate has been sluggish for some time.

The uncertainty which it has reflected, caused largely by the unresolved international monetary situation, has its counterpart in public anxiety about rising prices and unemployment, which the latest figures have done nothing to dispel.

In October, the cost of living rose by six points. Unemployment is now believed to have reached 500,000, the lack of precision is because there is always a proportion of those out of work who have not registered as such.

The figure, which represents 2.4 per cent of the active population, may not be sensational even by European, let alone transatlantic standards, but France is not insured to unemployment.

Furthermore, the trend of the graph is discouraging. The number of unemployed in October this year is 27 per cent higher than in October, 1970, which suggests that a considerable number of school leavers have not yet found work. The number is 28 per cent higher than a year ago, but, from September to October, it dropped from 131,400 to 126,800.

Fall-out may be Chinese

An unusually high level of radioactivity has been found in dust drifting over Hong Kong, which may be fallout from China's latest nuclear test, a Government spokesman said yesterday. It was detected in samples taken in the previous 24 hours, five days after the blast at China's nuclear test site in the far western province of Xinjiang.

Indians ready to rebuff Pakistani 'adventures'

From HAROLD JACKSON: New Delhi, November 24

Mrs Gandhi took a very cool line in the Indian Parliament today in spite of the air of mounting crisis. She called on the country to stay calm, and said firmly that her Government would not declare a state of emergency "unless further aggressive action by Pakistan compels us to do so."

She described the Pakistan emergency as the climax of President Yahya Khan's efforts to divert the attention of the world from Bangladesh "and to put the blame on us for a situation which he himself has created."

"We hope that the declaration of emergency is not a device to get out of the compulsions of seeking a political solution," Mrs Gandhi said. It had never been the Indian intention to escalate the situation and start a conflict.

Pakistani propaganda media have been putting out the story that we are engaged in an undeclared war and we have mounted massive attacks with tanks and troops. This is wholly untrue. But India "will ensure that an adventurous move by the military regime of Pakistan meets with an adequate rebuff."

Mrs Gandhi said that since March the Indian Government had lodged 66 protests covering 980 border violations on the ground and 17 protests about 50 aerial incursions.

The official spokesman, commenting on Sunday's tank battle, said Indian forces had been told they were permitted to cross the border where this was necessary in self-defence. "We could not ask our people just to sit there and be shot at," the spokesman added.

He denied that India had lost any aircraft or armour from Pakistani action, and repeated a denial that Indian troops were fighting in Pakistani territory. "We have not asked our people whether Indian troops, arms, or equipment, were in Pakistan —

a point which was notably dodged.

The scale of the fighting reported from the Jessore region of East Bengal suggests that the Mukti Bahini are far better equipped than might be expected. But the official Indian line is that this is an independent force of which New Delhi knows little. This is received with some scepticism.

But the fundamental point to which India clings is that the situation can be calmed only by Pakistani political action. I was assured the time was past for any patched-up deal by the United Nations or the Big Powers. Indian experience of UN intervention in Kashmir had not left her happy or confident of relief from that quarter.

If Yahya Khan would release Sheikh Mujib (the Awami League leader now on trial) and deal with him over Bangladesh, there would be no further problem, I was told. "If he is not prepared to do so, I see no alternative to war."

My informant stressed that this would be a different type of war from 1965. "If fighting does start, Yahya will suffer much more than last time. We will be entitled to throw him out of Kashmir, and this time there will not be a stalemate."

India, I was told, was not interested in the break-up of West Pakistan, since it would not help to have an unstable neighbour on Indian borders. But it looked as if the Pakistani Government might achieve a break-up willy nilly. If the world wanted the crisis resolved, it must increase pressure on Pakistan to come to an agreement which would allow the refugees to return.

I was left in no doubt that all the refugees must go back. If India started to differentiate between Hindus and Moslems among them it would strike at the very concept of a secular State. The 60 million Moslems

in India also had to be considered.

So far there had been no trace of religious trouble, but this might not hold if Hindus were, in effect, ejected from East Bengal. There might then be a demand for Indian Moslems to be ejected, and an outbreak of appalling communal rioting.

The lesson, so far as India is concerned, is that a religious State has no place in the twentieth century. The idea that people of different race, culture, and traditions could be held together by religion alone had now been exploded.

The sensible course was to let Bangladesh go its own way if it chose. Certainly, there was no point in trying to pick up the pieces, and there was no point to the world imagining that it would do so.

Students in clash over meeting ban

From our Correspondent

Madrid, November 24. Students overturned cars, including a police vehicle and were dispersed by mounted police in University City, on the outskirts of Madrid today.

They were demonstrating against a Government ban on their proposed meeting to protest against raids by right-wing extremists on art galleries which have been celebrating Picasso's eightieth birthday. A helicopter hovered over the area and, according to some reports, shots were fired in the air.

The dean of the law faculty is believed to have offered his resignation after police entered the building against his wishes.

A polite French refusal

From our Correspondent

Madrid, November 24

M. Schumann, the French Foreign Minister, arrived in Madrid this afternoon on a 30-hour official visit to discuss the Spanish desire for closer association with the Common Market. Other subjects, including a joint Mediterranean policy, the international monetary situation, and the Spanish attitude to NATO, will also be considered.

The Minister will be received by General Franco, and Prince Juan Carlos, the future King of Spain. However, he will not meet members of the opposition.

Six opposition leaders requested a meeting but a spokesman for the French Embassy in Madrid said the request had been rejected. An embassy statement said: "The Minister is sympathetic to their request and has no personal objections to meeting them. But he considers that as he is in Madrid at the official invitation of the Spanish Government he must, as a matter of courtesy, conform to the attitude of his hosts."

The refusal followed the line taken last year by Mr Rogers, United States Secretary of State. But Herr Schell, West German Foreign Minister, during his official visit, politely ignored official opposition leaders who made the present approach. They paid heavy fines for their "unauthorised" approach to Mr Rogers.

● In Paris, Le Monde hailed M. Schumann's visit as characterising the "entente cordiale" between France and Spain. It wrote: "The entente... launched in 1959 by the meeting of the then French and Spanish Foreign Ministers, Señor Fernando Castiella and M. Couve de Murville, has been steadily strengthened in recent years."

No communiqué was issued tonight, but a senior Israeli official told me that Africans had stated a general picture "with delivering a formal communiqué."

For the Israelis the encouraging news from Cairo was the fact, reported to me more than one African diplomat tonight, that President Senghor, head of the mission, had been "shocked" by the fact that Sadat had timed his "war" speech to occur just before the arrival in Cairo.

The Africans seem to be trying to produce a form more flexible than the one issued by the Security Council 1967 resolution, which calls for withdrawal from "territories" rather than "the territories."

One of the visiting African Ministers said to me: "When we talk in detail to Israel tomorrow we shall see whether any progress can be made."

Mrs Meir, General Gowd and President Senghor tonight attended a reception of the Zaire Embassy here, marking their country's Independence Day.

Several among the 50 African diplomats in the delegation to me there were few signs of a war atmosphere in Cairo. "President Sadat told us he was being pressurised to stand the did by his militant neighbours in the Arab Federation," said one.

Whatever formula emerges tomorrow it seems clear that President Sadat has failed to mobilise total African acceptance for his point of view, a next month's United Nations General Assembly debate.

Africans play down Sadat outbursts

From WALTER SCHWARZ

Jerusalem, November 24

President Sadat wants peace after all, according to the peace of State of Nigeria and Senegal who landed here from Cairo today on the last stage of the Middle East mission.

In a brief session with Mr Meir and Mr Eban tonight, it reported that the map and the peace of State of Nigeria and Senegal who landed here from Cairo today on the last stage of the Middle East mission.

General Gowd of Nigeria, President Senghor of Senegal and the Foreign Minister of Zaire and Cameroon who had a formal working session with the Israelis this afternoon.

But after an informal discussion at Jerusalem's King David Hotel, where the visitors are staying, Mrs Meir decided to postpone further meetings tomorrow to give her an opportunity to discuss the development with colleagues.

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دکتران و محققان

Leeds bait for Spanish tourists

By DENNIS BARKER

YOU MAY freeze if you try sunbathing at Sgaghrope-del-Sol, but at least you will not be expected to stay in a hotel consisting of 14 unmade beds and a cement mixer. Because, Señor, old boy, we just don't do things that way over here. That, in essence, is today's clarion call from the British Tourist Authority to Spanish tourists who will shortly be the BTA's target. The BTA hopes to reverse the Tourist Drain. It's not a completely one-way traffic now, because last year Britain had over 67,000 visitors from Spain. But the overwhelming volume of traffic is still in Spain's favour.

This situation the BTA is determined to attack, and the first wave of 30 commandos will go over to Spain next week. They will be called "Come to Britain" salesmen, their civvy occupations will vary from hotel managers to sports-holiday organisers, English language school proprietors and rail and tourist hoards staff.

They will talk to travel agents and tour operators from all over Spain and—if previous experience is anything to go by—come away with between \$4 millions and \$5 millions' worth of business.

The BTA is convinced that what is supposed to be Britain's chief disadvantage—the weather—simply will not matter. "You wouldn't try to sell thatched cottages in Spain if you try to sell the weather in England. You sell other things," said one BTA man.

"The Spanish could not care less about our weather any more than other people from hot climates do—the sun is no holiday for them."

High on the sales agenda will be theatres, concerts, the opera, festivals, Shakespeare country, golf, horse-racing, and even football. All of which are probably magical to Spaniards tired of getting brown at Sidges and may account for the 23 per cent increase in the number of Spanish visitors this year.

The BTA man said: "We will be aiming at the right kind of Spaniard—middle class and upper middle class, not the sort of Spaniard who will probably come over here as a waiter on a working permit. The sort of Spaniard who can afford to come to this country and do the things he wants to do."

Package holidays for Spaniards will be two to three times as expensive as the average in the other direction but may well have popular bait, such as split trips between London and the south coast, with tickets for Leeds thrown in.

A friend of the country

Nan Fairbrother, who died on Tuesday night, aged 57, an advocate of positive policy in the countryside in particular with her book, *New Lives, New Landscapes*. It was published just under two years ago, and was so

OBITUARY

Highly rated that it had been elected for the W. H. Smith Literary Award, due to be announced next month.

She was born in Leeds and married to a London doctor. She began her environmental writing career fairly late in life. Two earlier books, *Men and Gardens* and *The House*, had not been in this field.

However, with her transition, her attitudes sharpened and the campaigner emerged, full of ideas, full of verve. Recently, after her illness, of which she was fully aware, she visited America, where her book was enthusiastically received, and then worked frantically in an 11-out effort to finish another manuscript, with ideas for special action.

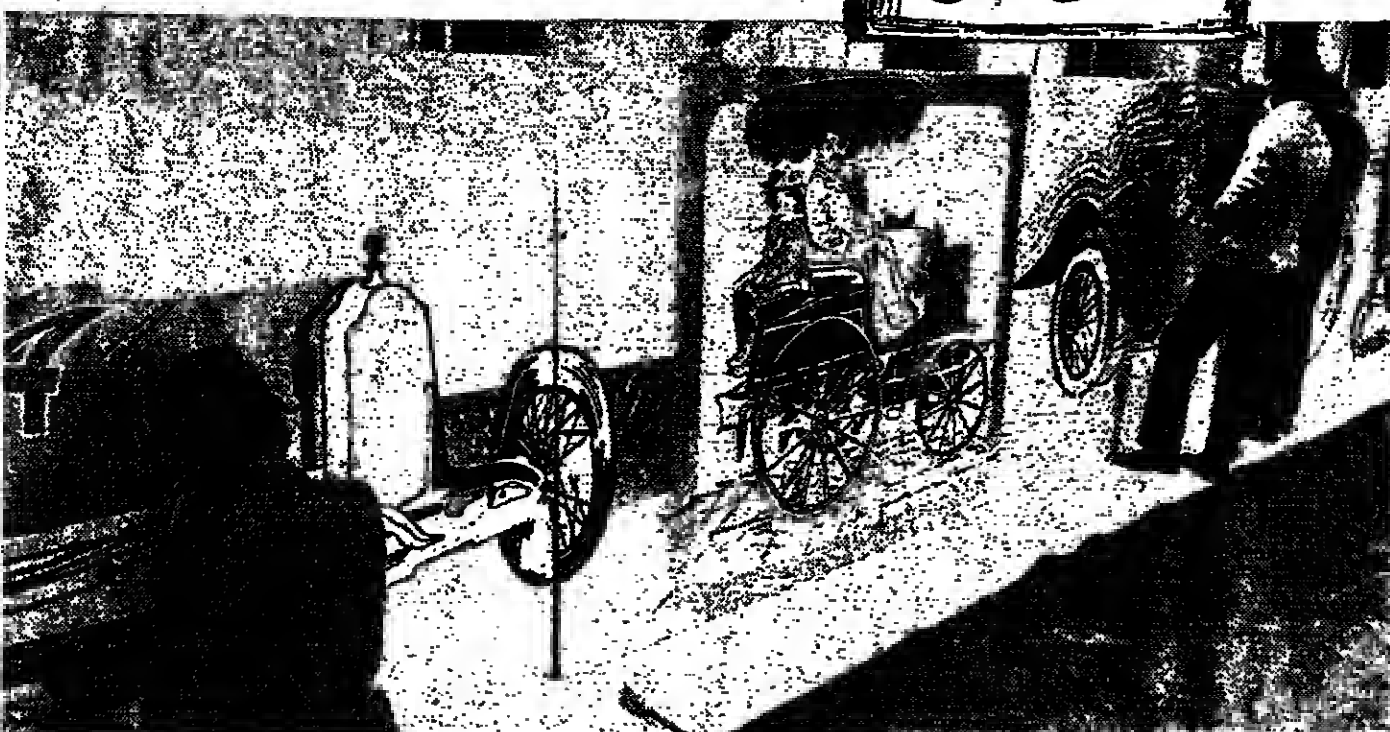
A further publication on housing in the Penguin Connection series for the non-academic world, is in the pipeline.

"I would really put her down as one of the great women of our century," says Mr. Derek Harvey, president of the Institute of Landscape Architects, which made her an honorary sociate in April.

Bus tokens protest

The National Union of Small Upkeepers yesterday protested against a scheme by the Midland Red Bus Company to use travel tokens to people using a brand of freighters, which worth one penny would be given with the freighters and could be used for fares.

Mr. Tom Lynch, president of the National Union of Small Upkeepers, said: "It is incredible that a public company should decide to interfere inside a retail trade. If this scheme is successful it can only lead to a large company concerned with prices."



Students from Hammersmith College of Art and Building painting a decorative mural, 120ft. long, which will be used to brighten a pedestrian subway at Waterloo Bridge, London. It depicts vintage and veteran cars

More facilities to help young London visitors

By our Travel Editor

Significant improvement in the services available in London to young visitors is planned for next summer, the director of the London Tourist Board said yesterday.

At a conference in London, organised by the LTB, Mr. Rodney Scrase said that publications in several languages, giving details of the services available to young visitors, were already being prepared for next year. These would be widely distributed abroad by the British Tourist Authority.

A Youth Accommodation Bureau will also be available on Victoria Station and handbills will be distributed throughout the summer in established meeting places like Piccadilly Circus and Trafalgar Square.

Mr. Scrase said there would also be an extension of facilities—probably including camping

and caravanning sites—on places like Hackney Marshes. The LTB would act as a central clearing house for all available information about cheap accommodation and would actively support the establishment of more emergency services.

The chairman of the English Tourist Board, Sir Mike Renig, said that this quick action was being taken to avoid any repetition of the criticism of London's services to young visitors which had been made last summer.

Mr. Scrase had said that last summer's difficulties were partly due to the lack of a permanent student accommodation bureau until late in May. By that time it was too late to publicise the service sufficiently to cover all incoming youth visitors.

A survey of the use of low-

priced accommodation by young visitors in London, commissioned in the summer from Mass Observation UK Ltd, revealed that 61 per cent of young people interviewed said they were sleeping in parks from choice—which seemed to be borne out by the fact that emergency accommodation in August tended to empty whenever the weather was fine.

But the report concluded that a meeting place in central London was urgently needed where young people could leave their luggage, meet people, and find out about existing accommodation and even make bookings on the spot.

Speaker after speaker, however—from Mr. Anthony Grant to Sir Anthony Millward, chairman of the London Tourist Board—emphasised that no British Government was likely to subsidise a low-cost student hotel in central London.

IRA film ban stays

By our own Reporter

Granada TV has abandoned its attempts to show the "World in Action" programme "South of the Border" which included interviews with members of the IRA Provisionals. The programme had been banned by the Independent Television Authority without being seen and was subsequently shown to the press.

Granada's decision, announced last night after a meeting of the board, has dismayed members of its production staff.

The company's statement said: "We accept absolutely the right of the Independent Television Authority to stop the transmission of this or any other programme. There will be no further showings of the film and we are informing anyone who wishes to see it that although we regret disappointing them we can see no purpose in further screenings."

Government support plan to 'split' research councils

By ANTHONY TUCKER, Science Correspondent

Controversial proposals for restructuring Government support for science research and development were published yesterday as a Green Paper. The document, comprising the Rothschild report on the management of Government research and development; the Dainton report on the Research Councils; and a brief Government statement accepting the Rothschild recommendations. Those amount to a direct attack on the existing Research Council structure.

The new structure would embrace two principles: first, separation of "basic research" and "applied research and development"; second, all applied research and development to be paid for on a "contractor-customer" basis.

Such contracts would include a 10 per cent "surcharge" to provide for the continuation of fundamental or curiosity-driven research not directly related to contracts.

"All applied R and D laboratories sooner or later engage, overtly or clandestinely, in research which is not directly concerned with the programmes commissioned by the customers, and it is a good thing that they do," says the Rothschild. This segment of work should, however, be quantified.

The report defines the end products of applied R and D in three ways:

1—A PRODUCT (e.g.: a tank, an antibiotic, a nuclear reactor, an artificial hand, or a drought-resistant variety of wheat).

2—A PROCESS (e.g.: for the manufacture of an antibiotic).

3—A METHOD OF OPERATION (e.g.: to prevent collisions in the Channel, speed delivery of mail, give advice).

Using this basis, Rothschild says that customers—Government departments or others—could be "direct" in that they require the specific end product, or "indirect" in that they represent, even in an oblique way, the user of a product, process or method of operation.

The customer, most often a

Government department, would be quite free to place his contract where it would be most advantageous and not necessarily with a Government laboratory.

An analysis shows that, most Government R and D expenditure is in Ministry of Defence and Department of Trade and Industry laboratories, together amounting to £463 millions a year.

This expenditure, like the massive problems of nuclear and aerospace research, is not analysed. There is no mention either of any major plan for restructuring existing laboratories.

Instead, Rothschild concentrates on that fraction of the expenditure of the Research Councils which falls within the arbitrary definition of "applied research." This amounts to less than £18 millions a year.

The Science Research Council and the Social Science Research Council would remain "in the time being" within the administrative structure of the Department of Education and Science.

But funding for the other three Research Councils—Medical, Agricultural and Environmental—would be split, responsibility for applied research being transferred from the councils to Government departments.

Support for "basic research"

would continue to fall on the Department of Education, all other research would depend on "contractor-customer" port.

In the first year of the "regime" the total amount of support for the Research Councils should not be less than 1 per cent a year. The change of nature of support would necessarily mean a reduction in the amount of support.

For three years after this amount of combined support that is from the DES and from applied research contracts should not fall by more than 1 per cent a year. The change of nature of support would necessarily mean a reduction in the amount of support.

It would, as senior members of the Research Councils have said on many occasions during the past year, mean a splitting of research. In spirit, this is sharply at odds with the Dainton recommendations. principle Dainton sees the need for closer cooperation between the various research councils and suggests a new Research Council Board.

While the essential independence of the councils would be retained and the advantages of research support unbroken, arbitrary divisions between "basic" and "applied" work, the new board would be responsible for coordination and for ensuring that the requirements of Government departments were properly met.

Once, just the knowledgeable few owned a Saab 96. Word gets around.

When the Saab 96 first appeared, it was the only car in its class that was truly responsive. It was the only car that was truly safe. It was the only car that was truly economical. It was the only car that was truly reliable. It was the only car that was truly beautiful. It was the only car that was truly a Saab 96. Word gets around.



1971 INTERNATIONAL

RAC RALLY

OUTRIGHT
WINNER
&
TEAM
PRIZE

SAAB 96

1st Blomqvist/Hertz

3rd Orrenius/Persson

6th Eklund/Andreasson

10th Utriainen/Lento

(Subject to official confirmation)

SAAB

Tough as they come—fast as they go.

Only Connected

RICHARD HOGGARD

Expatriates
Internal Exile
MARY MCCARTHY

Unfurnished
Entrails
V. S. NAIPHAU

Christmas Book
The 1st

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Yes indeed, within any of the C.C.B. group of hotels, from as little as \$5.00 per weekend, or \$2.00 nightly.

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Parents still hospital outcasts

By our own Reporter

Parents still cannot visit their children on the day they are to have an operation at 25 per cent of hospitals in the London metropolitan region, it was claimed yesterday. Mrs Margaret Belson, chairman of the National Association for the Welfare of Children in Hospital, also claimed that there had been "virtually no increase" in the number of beds for mothers who wanted to stay in hospital with a very young child.

She was opening the ninth annual conference of the association. She added that visiting on operation day was banned in a third of the provincial hospitals.

Professor Eric Stroud, Professor of Child Health at King's College Hospital Medical School, admitted that doctors sometimes forgot to consider the emotional responses and behaviour of children. "But we have made great advances," he said. For instance, his hospital unit always tried to ensure that the mother of a premature baby was allowed to touch her baby, hold its hand, even through an incubator, every day.

"We have made it a rule that the incubator must be opened and the mother can hold her child's hand, however ill the baby is," he said. Nine hospitals in the Midlands were yesterday given permission by the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board to provide a service for private outpatients. The decision has to be ratified by the Department of Health.

More bread prices rise

The country's largest bakers, Rank, Hovis, McDougall, yesterday followed other leading bakers by putting up on bread prices from December 6.

Allied Bakeries announced a similar increase last week. On Wednesday Spillers followed suit.



The Duke of Edinburgh meeting anglers during a visit to sites of the proposed Lee Valley regional park near Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire, yesterday

Lecturer in court

A woman lecturer who was arrested on Tuesday appeared in court at Clerkenwell, London, yesterday together with eight others who are accused of conspiring to cause explosions. She is Pauline Josephine Conroy (25), of Powis Square, Kensington, London.

All nine are charged with conspiring with Ian Donald Purdie and Jack Leonard Prescott, at present on trial at the Central Criminal Court. Six of the defendants, four men and two women, were making their 14th appearance, having been in custody since August. Four of them made applications for bail which were refused.

A number of the accused face further charges of being in possession of two submachine-guns, ammunition, explosives, and electrical equipment.

Few worried by violence

By OLIVER FRITCHETT

Explicit sex and bad language worry ITV viewers more than violence and politics, according to the annual report of the Independent Television Authority, published yesterday.

An ITA survey showed that less than 5 per cent found scenes of violence distasteful. Greater concern was felt about violence, however, when young children might be watching. In this case, 16 per cent felt that violence was of greater concern than swearing.

Eighty-six per cent regarded ITV as politically impartial and the vast majority of those who did not were of the opinion that the bias was in favour of their political opponents, of either main party.

Only one person in 10 could recall any instance of unfair coverage of social or industrial events by ITV.

On the advertising side, the most criticised commercial concerned a detergent campaign about "understains". Even so, it was "distasteful" to only 2 per cent.

Other advertising campaigns criticised were Egg-for-Breakfast, Kennomeat, and P.G. Tips. These three also figured among the most popular commercials, along with the reciting children of Heinz, the Home Pride flour graders, Oxo's Katta and Philip, and the Penguin Biscuit.

The ITA ruled during the year that the expression "News Flash" was unacceptable in any commercial.

The report includes a further plea for a second ITV channel. A single service, restricted broadcasting time, and the need to be self-supporting from the sale of advertising time all tend to restrict programme range, it says.

Magistrates 'must justify judgments'

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

Magistrates, who deal with 98 per cent of criminal cases in Britain, should give reasons for their judgments. This is a main recommendation of a Law Society memorandum to the Home Office, published yesterday. The society says this is not a "jobs for the boys" plan to increase numbers of legally qualified magistrates.

Taking advantage of what was described as "the present atmosphere of criticism" of the law, the Law Society says it is no longer acceptable for verdicts to be delivered without reasons. "The ability to decide on the merits of a case ought to be accompanied by the ability to express the reasons on which the decision is based," the society said.

But, at the same time, the society recommends that the rarely used facility allowing a magistrate to justify his decision before a criminal appeal judge should be dropped. This does not, the society says, provide the chance for magistrates

to amplify judgments that are under question—"this so-called right of justices to appear on criminal appeal is insupportable as it cannot be appropriate that they function on the one hand as a court, and on the other as parties to a dispute."

For the convenience of lawyers, as well as accused, the memorandum says that magistrates should keep notes of the points in the evidence presented. Lack of such notes, and of verbal reasons for judgments—sometimes make it hard for lawyers to know whether to appeal against verdicts. But, in any case, as a safeguard against injustices, the Law Society says that divisional courts and Crown courts (which hear most appeals from magistrates' courts) should enjoy "powerful, embracing jurisdiction" over the lower courts "with a minimum regard to procedural technicalities."

Other proposals are: 1. A man standing as surety for an accused person should be allowed to appeal against the forfeiture of the money fixed (or the alternative of prison). The society says that a surety may have put up money in good faith, and taken all possible precautions, but still the accused fails to appear in court. It is "unsatisfactory" that the surety now has no chance to comment—the forfeiture is automatic.

2. A successful appellant should be able to recover his costs from public funds unless "he has been the author of his own misfortune"—an innocent person who ran away from the police, or refused to answer reasonable inquiries is an exception.

3. In 1970, the memorandum says, 4,741 legally aided defendants were ordered to pay £218,355 in costs. There is no right of appeal against the amount ordered to be paid. The Law Society says that this is "a situation which should be remedied without delay."

The memorandum, which will go to the Home Office and the Lord Chancellor's office, is part of the regular flow of schemes from the council of the Law Society for improving legal practice. Some schemes are accepted, but usually only after a series of trials. Five recommendations from the society's revenue group were incorporated into last spring's Budget.

'Shrine' at home of accused

When a man accused of sexual assaults was shown a raffia cross in prison "his face went red, his eyes bulged, and he started to chuckle in a strange manner," a detective told Jersey's Royal Court at St Helier yesterday.

The cross had been found in the car of Edward John Louis Paisnel when he was arrested. Detective Sergeant John Marsh said.

Earlier, the detective had told of a secret room at Mr Paisnel's home. In an alcove covered by a red curtain he found a large knife with a wooden blade hanging over a glass chalice. There was also a china teacup behind the curtain. "It gave me the impression that it was a shrine or altar," he said.

Mr Paisnel (46), a father of three, of Bouibot, Grouville, Jersey, faces charges of sexually assaulting two boys and two girls between 1960 and last year. He is pleading not guilty on all counts.

Detective Sergeant Marsh said that in prison Mr Paisnel was asked about a secret society of his "friends." He had replied: "I will not involve anyone. They can come of their own free will. I have been a member for a very long time—since before 1949. I do not care if I get one, five, or 10 years in prison. I am still alive, eating, breathing, you cannot shoot me."

Detective Sergeant Marsh said that detectives had found in a wardrobe in a secret room a wig, track suit and cap.

When shown the raffia cross, Mr Paisnel said: "My master would laugh long and loud at this." Asked to touch the cross Mr Paisnel declined, saying that there was a much more powerful emblem than that. "Our cocoon is getting larger. Your world is shrinking," he said.

The hearing was adjourned until today.

Problem in terms of will

By our Correspondent

THE DIFFICULTIES of continuing to carry out the terms of a 130-year-old will which left £2 a year in trust to each of 13 "sober Manx widows" were explained in the Chancery Court at Douglas yesterday.

Mr Neil Hanson, counsel for the trustees, said that the will of Mrs Margaret Christian Guinness, made in 1840, made provision for the payment of £24 a year to 12 of the "oldest and poorest sober Manx widows" living in Castletown, Isle of Man.

They also had to attend service at the parish church "at least once on every Sabbath day if able to walk there."

Mr Hanson said that the present trustees were now having difficulty in finding suitable persons to benefit and they wished the money to go to other charity funds with priority for widows and for the widows and orphans of clergymen.

Deputy G. E. Moore adjourned the application and pointed out that the court had to be satisfied that the rather archaic terms of the will could not be carried out.

Inquiry on 'banned' insurance cover

By our Motoring Correspondent

The Department of Trade and Industry is to look into the case of a London private taxi driver who this week was issued with an insurance covernote on the Union Accident company, which was prohibited, under Section 68 of the Companies Act 1967, from taking on any new business from November 17.

NBC Insurance Brokers, which operates from the same address as the National Radio Car and Private Hire Association and which had 200 members insured with Union Accident, issued the covernote on Tuesday. It said it did so in the belief that this was still possible. But the Department

emphasised last night that the provisions of the Act apply to renewal or variation of existing policies.

No one was available yesterday at Union Accident, whose name has been withdrawn from the register at Companies House. It seems that this makes it impossible to sue the company for damages, since the writ must contain the address of a company.

A spokesman for NBC said it was very difficult for anyone dealing in the insurance business to assess liability. "If you listened to some of the things being said in the trade, you wouldn't touch any company."

Plea to train park wardens

By PETER HILDREW

Wardens in national parks should form part of a wider profession of countryside recreation managers, embracing forest rangers, nature conservancy officers, countryside park staff, information officers, and National Trust wardens, the director of the Countryside Commission, Mr Reg Hookway, said yesterday.

Mr Hookway, who was addressing the annual conference of the Association of National Park and Countryside Wardens at Rydal Hall in the Lake District, said that there appeared to be no striking on pay, training, conditions of service, or career structure in this field. But in a major review of objectives now under way, the Countryside Commission was looking at management needs for the developing countryside recreation system.

Mr Hookway said the commission would be carrying out a survey of people employed in countryside recreation work because nobody really knew how many there were. There was also a need to assess standards, and he suggested that there should be national certificates of competence in recreation management, which entrants to the profession would take at the age of 18 or 19, progressing later to higher practical qualifications.

There was virtually no evidence at all of virtually no evidence for wardens at the moment, he said, and commissioning among them was "appalling." In the United States, national parks kept in touch by circulating information bulletins.

He thought there should be several training centres, including possibly a small residential school providing in-service training for 100 to 200 people a year. The men from the old parks are rapidly becoming numbered in the association, they founded by the new breed of countryside park managers.

Mr Hookway said that 49 new countryside park schemes had now been approved, and the Countryside Commission recognised them only if there was a warden for each park. But he was "horrified" by some of the people local authorities had been appointing to these posts—with the backing of Countryside Commission funds. Some of them appeared to have no experience that was relevant to their job of managing the landscape and "leading people recreation."

Mr Hookway appeared optimistic about the prospects for national parks. There had been a change of political attitudes at the top, he claimed, with politicians today more conscious of the need than they were five years ago. But both major political parties were looking to devolve power from Whitehall towards new local authorities, on whom good will the national park would depend. Those corners where the parks were to take this into account.

It was not a trend which commended itself to Christopher Hall, secretary of the Ramblers' Association. National parks, he said, should be national and not local, but in spite of their title they were a fact, being run by county councils.

Mr Hall went on to attack compromise agreements which had been reached between the Countryside Commission and the County Councils' Association on the future of the parks.

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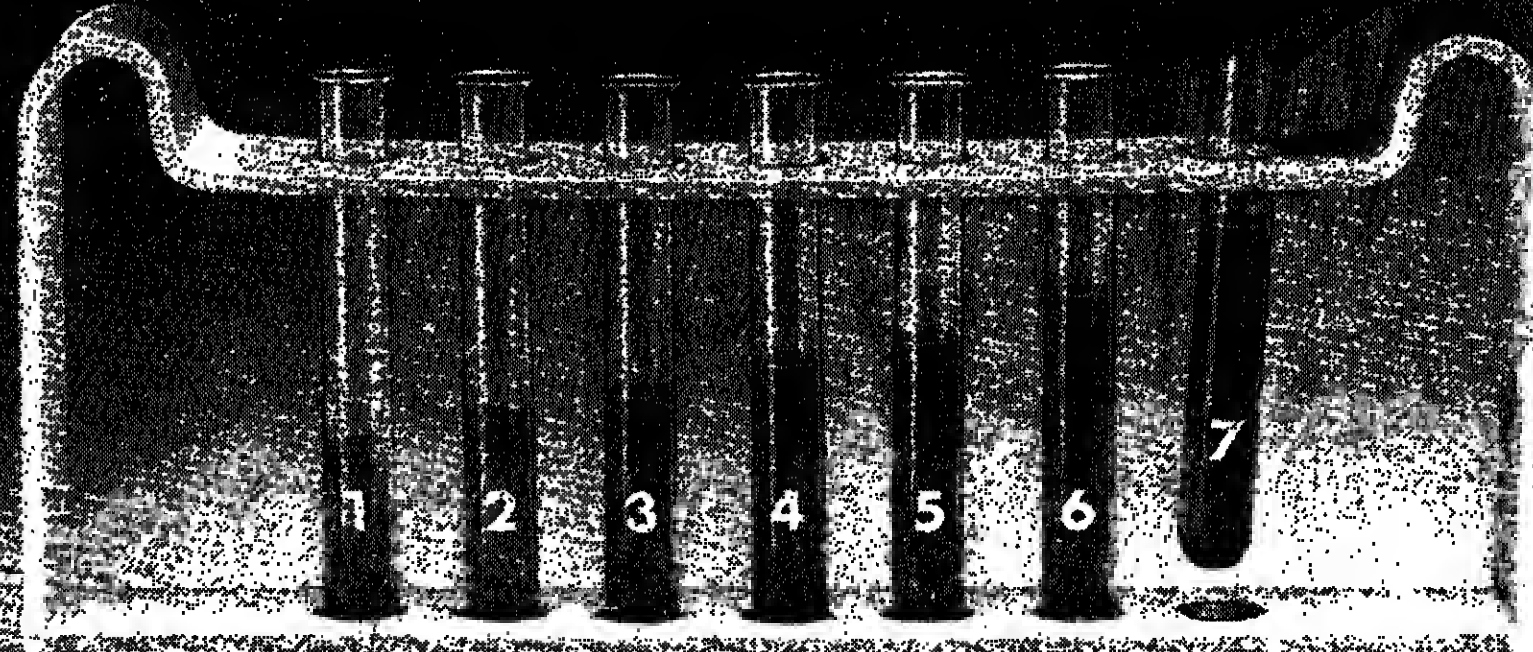
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Artists replace Church

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Both sides to blame in 17-month strike

By KEITH HARPER

A Government inquiry into the 17-month dispute at Fine Tubes Ltd., Plymouth—one of the longest and most bitter in recent industrial history—knocks the heads of both sides together and suggests they negotiate a settlement quickly. But whether the report is going to have any effect at all remains to be seen. The firm said last night it had no comment beyond "it is not going to change our policy."

Most of the knocking is done on the head of the American management. The inquiry, under the chairmanship of Professor A. D. Campbell, says that the underlying cause of the strike was "the culmination of a long period of poor industrial relations." It blames the company for missing opportunities for desirable and useful consultations and negotiations with the unions.

To enable the necessary talks to take place, the report suggests that the unions should remove pickets and give instructions for the suspension of "blacklisting" while talks begin. In exchange for the removal of duress, the employers should not only meet the unions, but give an assurance beforehand that it will negotiate a settlement.

Of the original 165 union members who went on strike, 49 are still regarded as being on official strike, although all the strikers were dismissed by the company. The dispute began on June 15 last year when members of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and the Transport and General Workers' Union walked out after their pay claim had been finally rejected after eight months in procedure.

What angered the unions particularly was that after rejecting the claim the management offered a 9 per cent increase retrospective almost to the date the strike started. The inquiry team states: "There is now a serious issue as to whether the union's claim was more than met by the company shortly after the beginning of the strike."

Professor Campbell felt there was enough evidence for the company to have avoided the strike by approaching the unions for a meeting instead of waiting for events. He is critical of a letter to employees worded in "peremptory terms" which gave workers one day in which to decide whether to be dismissed by the company or return to work.

In the view of the committee, the first essential is that the 49

'Artists replace Church'

Creative artists had replaced the Church as the leaders of public morals, Mr Michael De-la-Noy, director of the Albany Trust and the Sexual Law Reform Society, said in Bracknell, Berkshire, last night.

"One good reason why people are taking notice of what artists have to say is because such people do not try to ram their beliefs down other people's throats," he told a public meeting.

Artists tried to share an experience of life by sharing doubts, and without preaching in terms of absolute morality. Nor did they threaten those who disagreed with them with hell fire.

He said he meant creative people of every kind—writers, musicians, sculptors, and architects as well as authors, actors, and playwrights. Books and the theatre had the most obvious influence on the way people were thinking and behaving.

It is in the realm of sex that the so-called permissive society is perhaps most inappropriately named, for if it is true that patterns of heterosexual behaviour are changing, it is not because permission has been granted, but because the taboos have been laid on for previous generations were too strong.

Toolmakers back at work

By GEOFFREY WHITELEY

Shop stewards who have been leading the Coventry toolroom strike—estimated to have cost at least £50 million in production losses—yesterday put the final seal of approval on a settlement formula agreed earlier this week between the employers and their union. The 8,000 toolmakers, whose strike had already made more than 20,000 other workers idle, will be back at work this morning.

Only two of the 350 shop stewards at a one and a half hour meeting in Coventry last night against the proposals, including a guarantee of an extra £1.78 in basic pay rates by the end of February. The agreement was explained, later by shop stewards to meetings of the toolmakers.

Mr Jim Griffin, district president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, said he was satisfied that the union

THOSE CONCERNED with the plight of the severely disabled feel that what they need is a good opposition. But it is not fashionable to oppose measures to alleviate disablement. Cripples, like the blind and the deaf, have to struggle through forests of nodding, sympathetic heads to find real support.

The next few months will see if there has been a genuinely radical change. Last month, part I of the 1970 Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act came into force. It compels local authorities to make complete registers of all the disabled in their local areas. Next week, the last, dormant, technical provision of the Act becomes law. In April next, or soon after, the Government and the councils will undertake their first major review of the effects of the Act.

There are three million people in Britain who are handicapped in one way or another. Of these, 1.2 million are (a) severely disabled, (b) severely disabled, (c) severely disabled. One million of these people are over 50, and 8,200 of them live alone.

"Which?" magazine discovered in a sample analysis last week that 66 per cent of the disabled were not registered with their local authorities and were thus unaware of the many services which the councils offer free.

New law may be ineffective, says Michael Lake

Stark facts on the disabled

Yet 93 per cent of these people were in touch with their local doctors.

There is clearly a gap here which must be filled by closer liaison between doctors and local authorities, provided that the patients approve. Doctors could fairly easily cope with the stereotyped cards posted free to their councils notifying the officials of a new case of disablement in need of help.

The compulsion now on councils to make proper registers may bring about some sort of system along these lines.

The Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital calls in council social services workers in every case where a patient is likely to be discharged in need of home help.

In Harrow, the director of social services, Mr George Thomas, plans a meeting with his local BMA next month. In the meantime, he is working with local doctors and with the local Department of Health and Social Security, seeking information from the doctors' files—where approved and from the lists of those

on supplementary benefit. He has circulated letters to every household in the borough.

The Rev Nicholas Stacey, who is director of social services in Ealing, has a team of 1,000 voluntary workers circulating letters and calling on households. Before this latest survey there were 3,190 disabled people on his books. He now has 750 more.

Liverpool has discovered 6,000 hitherto unknown victims in the past year, and Manchester, with an intensive search, is adding to the register at the rate of 12 a day.

Salford had an especially bad record, particularly where money was concerned. Last year, Salford was spending 3p per head on disabled people, against Bath's 20p. But Salford's vigorous new campaign to unearth the missing disabled, with house-to-house deliveries of questionnaires, student collections, and immediate follow-up visits, looks like providing a momentum which will impel the council to spend more.

The Central Council for the Disabled is especially pleased with Salford, but the deputy

director, Mr George Wilson, is concerned that some councils are sitting too snugly on their initial efforts, or are not going beyond the letter of the law—that is, compiling a register and doing nothing else.

The problem is that, while part I of the Act is compulsory, part II is at the discretion of local authorities. They are empowered to adapt houses, provide home help, install telephones, or improve transport, but they are not strictly obliged.

Clearly, some councils are going to be appalled at the amount of work they uncover in making their registers, since scarcely any local authority has more than 50 per cent of the estimated disabled on its books. The temptation to ignore this work, as in the past, will be aggravated by the shortage of money and of staff.

The staff problem may be eased if local voluntary organisations collaborate more closely with the statutory authorities, as early replies to a questionnaire from the Central Council for

the Disabled encouragingly indicate. The Government is depending on community work for much of its social policy.

The money situation is more complex. The Secretary for Social Services, Sir Keith Joseph, is something of a hero because he has found something like £220 million of new money to spend in the next four years. Last week, he estimated that expenditure on the disabled would rise by 25 per cent in the next two years, and this should be reflected in the biennial rate support grant from the Treasury.

But, as with part II of the Act, local councils have discretion. The rate support grant is calculated on a national basis. When the councils get their apportioned share they are not committed to earmark money to boost spending on the disabled by 12½ per cent a year.

Many councils find this extra money essential for keeping down the general rate. Money which the Government intends for the disabled may go on drains, or

higher was much dependent on the strength of the local rate and finance committees on the balance of their time council.

Meanwhile, the Government will have to move very fast to produce tangible evidence of reform in time for review around April. Findings will be fed into the next round of the decision on the rate support grant for the following years.

Cumberland County Council social services committee is asking for an extra £21 next year, to append providing more telephones, sets, aids, adaptations for the handicapped, under the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act, 1970. The council also plans to expand its help service, at a cost of further £20,000, for handicapped and elderly.

The director of social services, Mr R. H. D. Peck, estimates that an extra £21,000 has already been allocated in the current year to services within the scope of the Act, which was adopted by the county in June.

The allocation sought next year includes provision for extra staff and for survey of need among disabled, which is expected to uncover substantially more than the 1,500 people already assisted under current policies.

Devlin advice on race reports

By our own Reporter

Lord Devlin, former chairman of the Press Council, suggests today that the objective in press reporting of race relations should be "to serve the public without any bias at all and not to mind the absence of favour."

Lord Devlin, in an introduction to a Runnymede Trust publication, "Race and the Press," says that the way to achieve this is for an editor to make for himself as dispassionate an analysis as he can of the problem. He should have a willingness to see both sides, "black fanatics as well as white."

Behind them, he says, "there is on each side a hard core that is difficult to get at. On the one side it consists of those who bitterly resent the impact of what is foreign and strange and see it personified in colour. On the other side it consists of those whose only wish appears to be to find a corner of a rich land and make it as much like home as they can."

Nearest to each other in the centre were the multitudes whose fear was that, if white, they could be inconvenienced and displaced and, if black, kept in semibondage as second class citizens.

None of them, except the extremists, is committed to any sort of racial war and the surest way of securing a commitment is by condemnation. I believe that the extremists are in a small minority and that the main battle is not between good and evil but between old and new ways. On each side there is a troubled heart.

This might be "too simple and comfortable a belief" but it was a good one for an editor to hold until his experience disproved it. "It is good if he can treat extremism as unrepresentative and make it rank accordingly."

The restraint, says Lord Devlin, must be on comment as well as fact. "This is perhaps the hardest cross for the press to bear. It is used to treating facts with respect but it rejoices in loud and uninhibited comment.... But the only safe rule for every editor is to send the brass right out of the orchestra and play it on the strings."

"Race and the Press," Essays by Clement Jones, Peter Hargrave, Hugo Young, and Harold Evans. Runnymede Trust, 50p.

Leader comment, page 12

Race case condemns 'Front'

The actions of two members of the National Front concerning coloured foster children amounted to unlawful discrimination, the Race Relations Board has ruled.

The complaint was brought by Mr David Watson, aged 52, who with his wife has a foster home in Oakroyd Avenue, Porters Bar. It is against Mr P. W. Apple of Congenial Drive, Porters Bar and Mr K. Taylor of York Road, Hitchin.

Mr Watson had complained that both a public meeting which the two men organised, and a circular letter, were aimed at persuading local people to bring further pressure to bear on the Watsons.

The board said yesterday that both men were being asked for assurances that nothing of a similar nature would recur.

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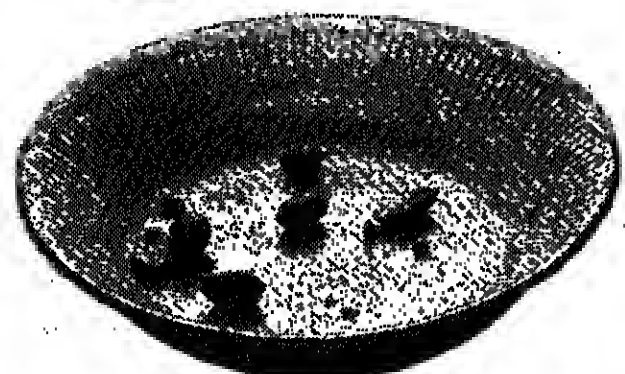
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SOMEWHERE along the line in Sam Peckinpah's bloody and horrific *Straw Dogs* (Paramount, X), a character says: "I'm closer to rats than to humans. Their dying is my living. Rats is life." The gentleman in question is a rat-catcher but the quote seems somehow as basic to the film as the title, culled from Lao Tzu: "The sage is ruthless and treats the people as straw dogs."

David and Amy, a young married couple who come to live in a West of England that looks very near Cold Comfort Farm, are obviously straw dogs, pawns of fate, scapegoats for an evil world or what you will. David (Dustin Hoffman) is a quiet American mathematician who is bitterly resented by the locals since Amy (Susan George) was once one of them and mightily lusted over. The couple's life is found hanged in a cupboard: David is enticed out on a shooting expedition while Amy is brutally raped by a former lover and his friend; the pair shelter the village idiot, David Warner, accused of attacking another girl, and when the lynching party arrives David is forced to kill several men in an attempt to save him.

The film will unquestionably be bitterly attacked for gratuitous sexual and other violence, but I won't think there is anything gratuitous about it at all.

It is much more like an hysterical and obsessional scream at a fate which seems to make people do things that are directly against their better natures. Because David insists on being friendly to the natives, his wife is raped and he has to kill in spite of his stated hatred of violence. Because Amy is desirable, she has to suffer the consequences of wanting to be desired. One comes to the conclusion that this is simply a brilliantly made, thoroughly bad film from a director who has stepped out of his chosen genre (the Western) and attempted to carry with him the often mountebank myths he has been used to exploring.

Can a film be brilliantly made but thoroughly bad? Yes, I think so. The editing alone, hard and utterly certain of its effects, deserves the former adjective. So too does much of the acting, which is of an intensity rare enough to remark upon from a largely British cast. It is had substantially because, in making its point, the film does not know where to stop. It out-hammers Hammer when it simply doesn't need to. It leaves a nasty taste in the mouth, but only numbs the brain. Its symbols are too much flesh and blood, and they bleed very red.

Agnes Varda's *Lions Love* (Paris Pullman, X) was first seen here at the 1969 London Festival, when its central question was fresher than it seems now. That question still applies—how can we carry on as individuals satisfactorily when the world is what it is?—but the film was made at the moment of the second Kennedy assassination which once hurt into the film with stunning force. The fact that it is still highly watchable and brilliantly decorated is not least by VIVA, Warhol's superstar, is a tribute to Miss Varda, an intuitive film maker who can't seem to help being original.

The world presented in personal terms is a menage à trois of rich drop-



Viva in Agnes Varda's "Lions Love"

Sam's cold comfort

New films reviewed by Derek Malcolm

outs (Viva, Jérôme Ragni and James Rado, the authors of "Hair") who weave their fantasies and play their games against the background of summer, 1968. Into their lives comes Shirley Clarke, the real-life film-maker, who is trying to make a movie about Hollywood. The resultant chaos defies written analysis, except to say that its commentary on Hollywood, on superstars and on reality and illusion is often both perceptive and superbly funny. And all the time we watch that central question being posed in much more serious terms. Viva is colossal, deliciously making fun of herself. The rest you'll either love or hate. It's just the kind of extemporized collage of American life that's all the better for being in the hands of a foreigner.

Godard's "Vent D'Est" is released in this country for the first time under the auspices of Politkino, who started to distribute independent films in 1969, when this film was made, and are now organizing a club where they can be shown. Information about the club, a brave venture these days, can be obtained from 01-584 2735. Information about the film can best be gleaned by seeing it. It is Godard

making, not a political film, but a film politically. Which is very different. Scripted by Godard and Daniel Cohn-Bendit, it starts off as a Marxist Western, stops halfway to criticize itself and then issues a strident call to the barricades. The cast includes Anne Wiazemsky, Gian Maria Volonté, and Glauco Rocha, the Brazilian film-maker.

Those who have seen "British Sounds" and "Le Gai Savoir" will know what to expect. Godard attempts to draw a parallel between political repression and bourgeois film-making. But in doing so he still manages to suggest that the attitudes of the bourgeois film-maker is at his finger tips. Just occasionally it is possible to say that the movie is beautiful, moving and witty. It is not what he wants at all. But that is his dilemma. He still makes political films whether he likes it or not.

Drive, he said (X) (Classic Piccadilly) is Jack Nicholson's first film as director and made by the same company who put out "Easy Rider," "Five Easy Pieces" and "The Last Picture Show." Peter Bogdanovich's new marvel Richard Rond wrote about from New

York. It is a slightly confusing movie in that it tries to say rather more about the present ills of young America than it can easily digest. But it is directed with some sensitivity and precision, and is at least totally honest about its commitment, which is a change for a film so smartly made.

It follows the progress of two room mates on campus, one the star of the basketball team (William Tepper) who is beginning to wonder whether scoring in games and with birds is enough, the other a radical (Michael Margotta) who is determined to opt out from the state. In the end one chooses compromise, the other doesn't. Drive, the film says, but look where you are going. Don't give up the responsibility for your own existence.

Some of the scenes, notably those involving Karen Black, girlfriend to both of them, are extremely observant, rather in the "Five Easy Pieces" manner. But it is the closing sequence that really hits home. The radical, making a final almost demented gesture, runs into the laboratory nude and lets loose the animals used for tests. As he is dragged away by doctors and police he shouts: "I'm right, and I'm sane." Somehow one takes the point that he is being locked up because of it.

Lawrence Turman's *The Marriage of a Young Stockbroker* (Carlton, X) tells the simple story of a man who becomes a lecher because his life is humdrum and his wife uncertain about the pleasures of the flesh. His wife finds out and the couple almost split before a happy ending is tacked on to the end as if nothing that went before was really meant. A pity, since the film, though obviously literary in origin, observes the stashed fellow with some cunning. There is an hilarious scene when he (Richard Benjamin) goes to a blue movie in San Francisco, thinks the earthquake is beginning but discovers a gentleman abusing himself in the next row. Joanne Shimkus plays the wife somewhat wanly, as if she knows the film is going to peter tamerly out. It duly does, but not before more than a modicum of amusement on the way.

This leads very nicely into *Naughty!* (New Victoria, X) which discusses what is available for the lecher now compared with Victorian times. As usual with this sort of heavy breathing report on pornography, it is not present. It's the quotes from those involved in the trade that leave abiding memories. Man in raincoat: "They're letting it all into the open, so that wives will have to keep on their toes." Girl in blue film: "Yes, it's dirty. But in a nice way." The film is an "interesting" definition of soft porn—no erect male organs; a visit to the Wet Dream Festival in Amsterdam; a peep at a blue movie being made and copious enactments of Victorian hypocrisy. It gives the general impression that we have advanced somewhat since those days and quotes quite interesting sources to prove it. Like the dreadful instruction of mother to daughter on wedding night: "When it starts, hold tight to the head and remember it happened to the Queen."

COVENT GARDEN

Philip Hope-Wallace

Swan Lake

A NUREYEV NIGHT at the Garden is now what a Melba night must have been for our grandparents. Just as it was said you didn't want Melba singing "Comin' thru' the rye" when she could sing "Bel raggio," so with all respect to modern choreographers, it is in the grand classical-romantic Tchaikovsky roles, the noble bravura prince parts that one wishes to see the dying Russian. In this very well trimmed "Lac," with almost all of Frederick Ashton's emendations and additions sheer art, though one has to wait until act three for the real earthshakers and even if Mr Nureyev was not flying his highest on Tuesday, his assurance and as it were hidden strength, to say nothing of the unforced impact of the characterisation are most impressive.

Strong too is the word for Monica Mason's Swan Queen: I don't mean "brawny" exactly but it is right that a swan, which is not an owl or a dove, should be a pretty sney kind of bird, not all archducal melancholy and swooning. A swan can break our arm with its wing they say. I look for strong "hatterle" in an Odette, an assured developpe and fouetté en tour. Miss Mason's long limbs and especially the alacrity of her profiting in arabesque made a fine sight in the great pas de deux (exquisitely choreographed). The second act solo was a little too cautious and, vulgar that I am, I like a bit more meretricious gusto in the coda where the tombones let rip and the Swan picks up her feet like a cat on a hot tin roof. But the third act brought real excitement: Miss Mason brought off her 32 whip turns without a sign of flagging and scarcely a shift of ground and then crowned them, a moment later, with a perfect corridor of échappées; she and Nureyev between them bringing down the house in the coup de gallop.

The details are now very good and plausible, the whole better proportioned in terms of dramatic timing. The cygnets, the Spanish dance and the Neapolitan duo were specially liked by a house which by its applause was felt to know it like a mass connoisseur.



Rudolf Nureyev: Covent Garden

RFH

Edward Greenfield

CBS O/Searle

FOR THE St Cecilia Festival—always a royal occasion at the Festival Hall, this year attended by Princess Anne—the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra was the visiting band. It is ten years since they came last for St Cecilia's day, and over that time they have settled down well after a period of changing direction in the late Fifties. Nowadays they have for principal conductor, Louis Fremaux, who provides a touch of Gallic glamour, as we found out quickly enough in Berlioz's *Corsaire Overture*. We may sometimes feel like claiming Berlioz as an Englishman at heart, but it was salutary to have a Frenchman showing otherwise.

It was a pity that more French music was not chosen (the orchestra has just made an admirable record of colourful Massenet pieces) but it was still a programme to put the players through their paces. Beethoven's dramatic *Scene "Ah perfido"* was a little unsettled, but then Elizabeth Simon had gallantly stepped in as soprano soloist at last minute to replace Heather Harper, who was ill. The other soloist, John Lill, was anything but off colour. This was a formidable but off account of Rachmaninov's "Rhapsody on a Theme" of Paganini with Lill helping to tauten the players' responses.

For him it seemed that the darkly intrusive Dies Irae theme provided the key to the music rather than Paganini's tinkling tune. With articulation of extraordinary clarity Lill refused ever to take the easy course. The 17th variation was made even grimmer than usual, and then instead of wallowing in the famous 18th variation Lill relaxed into simplicity almost as though the great melody was a folk tune.

It was only right that the CBSO should want to boost of the work of the Feeney Trust, which has commissioned so many new works for the orchestra. This time it was Humphrey

Searle's "Labyrinth," a thorny piece 20 minutes long, first heard last Thursday on the Orchestra's home ground. As the title implies, it is designedly a problem piece, mercifully clearer in its form than the composer's note promised, a kind of cross between rondo and variation form.

OXFORD PLAYHOUSE

Hugo Cole

Duchess of Malfi

STEPHEN OLIVER, at 21, had already written eight operas, before his "Duchess of Malfi," given its first performance on Tuesday at the Playhouse, Oxford. The composer has himself written the libretto, and also plays the villain, Bosola. He is therefore already quite as much a man of the theatre as Rossini was at his age; the new opera shows none of the signs of lack of stage experience which has so often spoiled the works of respected English composers. Mr Oliver knows how to get through explanations quickly (the opening scene was less boring than I would have thought possible) he knows too when to still his generally busy orchestra to allow essential words to come through. He can even put over jokes by effective musical timing (though the rudest of all is, perhaps, deliberately shrouded in thick orchestration). Sudden cuts to new scenes are effectively used, and he has devised fine curtains for first and second acts, neither of them Webster's, but let that pass.

The music is always inventive and fluent, never at a loss for the appropriate texture or gesture to fit the stage action. It is not always strongly individual; it is almost as if Mr Oliver was better at imagining the structure and timing of an opera than at imagining the sounds themselves. Yet the scene between the Duchess's brothers in the second act was impressive, and there was musical as well as dramatic tension in the opening of the third act, with the mad-

men's play set as mock Monteverdi, an opera within an opera, and also in the interview between Bosola and the Duchess leading up to the execution. The use of choros behind gauzes to link scenes and point morals was faintly cinematic, but would have worked very well in a bigger theatre. I don't know how many people got the dramatic point which I failed to get in the recorded dance music heard from behind the scenes not quite in tune with the orchestra in front.

It is a powerful play, and demands powerful performance. Some of the cast were over-parted; but William Crowe, a young professional, made a believable Duchess, and Peter Reynolds and Keith Jones did very well as the Cardinal and Antonio.

TELEVISION

Nancy Banks-Smith

Documentaries

BY ONE of those "snap" coincidences both BBC and ATV showed documentaries on the theme "no man's land but you could have fooled me."

"Our children and the Germans" was a witty biting account of a British school's trip to Germany done in a way which kept you alert, like snapping fingers or a flashing light. It was a great deal more digestible and enjoyable than the rather ponderous and soporific tour laid on for the children. In the "Other side of the Medal," Duke of Edinburgh gold medal winners (an odd number in every sense, as if someone had bailed out or bailed out) went to Kenya to work among the Samburu tribe in order, as Himmelf said, "To demonstrate in practical terms the real meaning of the brotherhood of man." Demonstrate it they did. Although they came from many different Commonwealth countries, the team got on remarkably well. The only trouble was it was the Samburu they were supposed to get on with.

Both documentaries demonstrated the ridiculously simple divisions between nations, language and food. The British children spoke no German, the young award winners not only spoke no Samburu they did not even have an interpreter. The shadow of the foreign sausage loomed uncommonly large over the schoolchildren. The Commonwealth team too to their own food and, therefore, never realised that the Samburu were starving.

Though the British children were often young devils the Commonwealth team were accredited angels, the devils definitely had the best documentary. The great fault I found with the "Other side of the Medal" was that after a few arrivals at the airport interviews the young people were never again consulted for their reactions or conclusions.

I begin to find Casanova (BBC2) rather distasteful in its attitude to women. And I shall therefore do the unforgivable thing and find him funny. Last night having seduced three girls, two in a bedroom one in a cupboard, Casanova's last line of dialogue was "on the ceiling, never on the ceiling." He was, as it happens, referring to another matter altogether but for a moment I thought he had invented a wholly original, not to say perilous position.

These notices appeared in later editions yesterday.

WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

Tesco • road safety • bathrooms



The supersellers: in the second article of a four-part series on the supermarkets and the men who masterminded them LINDA CHRISTMAS looks at the rise of Sir Jack Cohen, the man behind Tesco

Market force



picture by Robert Smithies

SELF-SERVICE stores and supermarkets were slow in coming to Britain. The earliest experiment was carried out in 1942 by the Co-operative Society, but it was not until the mid 1950s that this particular retailing revolution got underway. Now the supermarket is everywhere, in high streets and shopping centres, in town and out-of-town, and constantly growing in size.

There can't be many people in this country who can claim never to have parted with their pounds at some supermarket check-out. For a great number this must happen, if not daily, at least weekly, at a store named Tesco, the king of the principal grocery companies. With nearly 800 branches, including 450 supermarkets, it has an annual turnover of around £45m more than its nearest rival.

The first Tesco self-service store (to earn the title "supermarket" it is necessary to hoist at least 2,000 sq ft—some say 4,000—of floor space) opened in 1947 at St Albans. After a hesitant start they mushroomed. In those days the stores made their name on the cheapness of their goods.

Every inch of available space was crammed full of goods at cut-to-the-bone prices and the aim was to sell them as fast as possible so that the tiny profit on individual items would be made worthwhile with high volume sales.

Now the operation is much more sophisticated—as one glance at Tesco's latest store at the Arndale Centre, Wandsworth, will show. There, its 30,000 sq ft, on two floors, is anything but brimful of groceries at rock bottom prices. For one thing the stores now sell not just groceries but household goods and clothes; for another, the huge amount of space makes it no longer necessary to pile the goods to the ceiling.

Also, the prices are not so cheap. A recent survey of prices, taking the average cost of brand leaders as a guide, showed that Allied Suppliers had the edge on Tesco.

As prices creep up so do the ambitions of the Tesco empire. They do not intend to stop at 30,000 sq ft, and were one of the first in the queue for planning permission to build hypermarkets.

How Sir Jack Cohen, the man behind Tesco, made it from owning an East End barrow with £5 a week profit to owning a company with a turnover of £238.4 millions and a profit after tax of £6.7 millions is the subject of a book by Maurice Corina published this week.

Sir Jack, the author would have us believe, is not just Jack-the-Slasher, but Jack the champion of the poor: "Best for less" emerged with one eye in the working class needy as much as anything. Whatever drove the son of a Polish emigré Jewish tailor on to

such dizzy heights, it certainly all started by accident.

Jack Cohen was demobbed at the end of the First World War, a young man of 20, to face the indignity of the dole. The rough and ready world of the street trader hardly seemed the natural milieu for the somewhat puritanical, non-smoking, non-drinking Mr Cohen, but it was a living. So, armed with £30 of surplus Nsafi stock—golden syrup and condensed milk—bought with his RAF gratuity, he headed for a Hackney kerbside. Looking around at his fellow traders, he noticed they were attracting customers with one item at a special rate, decided to sell all his goods at a special price, and hope that a high volume of sales would compensate. It worked.

Not only was Jack Cohen a natural salesman with a steady stream of persuasive patter, he also had a nose for a good buy. There was nothing he couldn't shift from his barrow, Russian biscuits, Kellier jams with the parchment tops torn, unsweetened pineapple sold with a free pound of sugar, boiled sweets, elastic which would not stretch sold as tape.

Soon he was sharing his skill with other traders by buying more than he needed and selling it to others. This first step into wholesaling was his ticket from the barrow to the covered arcade, from the arcade to the first shop... and onwards and upwards. At the outbreak of war Tesco (named after his first own label tea, sold from the barrow, and formed from the initials of the supplier, T. E. Stockwell,

and the CO from Cohen) had a turnover of nearly £2 millions through 100 shops.

The war brought an insatiable demand for things American, and Sir Jack was in a good position to provide it. He had been to America twice before the war and returned excited by what he saw—old warehouses and back street premises, bustling with people staggering under armfuls of goods. After the war he returned to find further excitement; the "supermarkets" were well lit, roomy and clean and the cash registers making more music than ever. Utopia for the retailer and just the job for the war weary, rationed, ever-queueing British housewife.

But the transition was not easy. Rationing, food shortages which



caused State bulk buying of essential goods, and building restrictions which prevented more than £100 being spent on shop face-lifts, were hardly ideal conditions in which to try new trading methods. None the less, Sir Jack opened his 600 sq ft self-service store.

Turnover-wise the store was a success, but it consumed too much executive time and had to be abandoned. In 1949 he tried again. Trading profits were down, wages were up; self-service had to work. What else he if others considered his operation "cheap" compared with "high-class provisioners." He was in a fighting mood. By the mid fifties he was a paper millionaire.

However, there were several battles to be fought before Sir Jack could enjoy the occasional luxury cruise, the odd race horse, the Rolls-Royce, and hefty donations to charity. The most important being the successful fight against resale price maintenance and the unsuccessful fight against trading stamps.

It is interesting to note that the owner of the double-Green-Shield-on-Tuesdays-and-Thursdays stores, was their loudest opponent from the beginning. Sir Jack had no wish to part with 2 per cent of his hard earned sales in order to give stamps which caused more work for his staff and were liable to be stolen or misused. While it was only the small shopkeepers who succumbed to such a dubious customer attraction, he resisted. But the doubts persisted. All the major multiples were a party to a "gentlemen's agreement" not to use stamps without notifying one another. But in spite of this, what if one major competitor decided to take them up in order to steal a temporary advantage by luring away customers?

On June 25, 1963 this happened. Fine Fare took to Sperry and Hutchinson's pink stamps. Protests were useless. Other multiples followed suit. It was now a matter of self-protection for Tesco, and Sir Jack sought out another American stamp company, King Korn, to fend off S and H competition. At the eleventh hour, however, he switched to Green Shield because they offered an expanding chain of redemption centres where housewives could inspect goods and claim their gifts without using the postal service.

The decision was made, but Sir Jack Cohen did not change his attitude: "We are opposed to stamps, but if this is the way to compete we shall use them. I think the stamp companies will get rich in Britain." They did—just how rich can be seen on Saturday—but not exactly at Tesco's expense.

* "Pile it high sell it cheap," by Maurice Corina, Weidenfeld and Nicolson, £2.50.

Tomorrow: Fortnum and Mason

About the family

by BETTY JERMAN

WITH THE RETURN to the dis afternoons instead of dark morning for children going to school Dr K. Pease, lecturer in social psychology, Manchester University, who was involved in the research which resulted in the Green Cross Code, wrote a timely examination of road safety education in the October issue "Mother & Baby." He thinks road safety education can do a great deal but by itself will not reduce child casualties on the road which mean that one child in every 25 born now will be injured in a road accident before the age of 15. Other considerations include parents campaigning for road improvements and more safe play areas and ensuring that fluorescent and reflective clothing or accessories are used. And, of course, parents must set an example of good pedestrian behaviour and explain exactly what they are doing and why.

But, Dr Pease says, our knowledge of the child's understanding of the road situation is still incomplete. We tend to assume a child understands the different points from which a vehicle can come, its speed, or the amount of control the driver has over the vehicle. Research and road accidents show this is not so. Dr Pease is asking for parents to help by providing him with accounts of incidents which show how your children understand the road situation and the ways in which your children appear to have difficulty in learning road safety. Please send them to Dr Ken Pease, Lecturer in Psychology, The University, Manchester M13 9PL, marking the envelope Guardian. If you are unable to obtain a copy of the magazine, explaining his thinking in more detail, photocopy copies of the article are obtainable (send foolscap stamped addressed envelope) from "Mother & Baby," 12-18 Paul Street, London EC2.

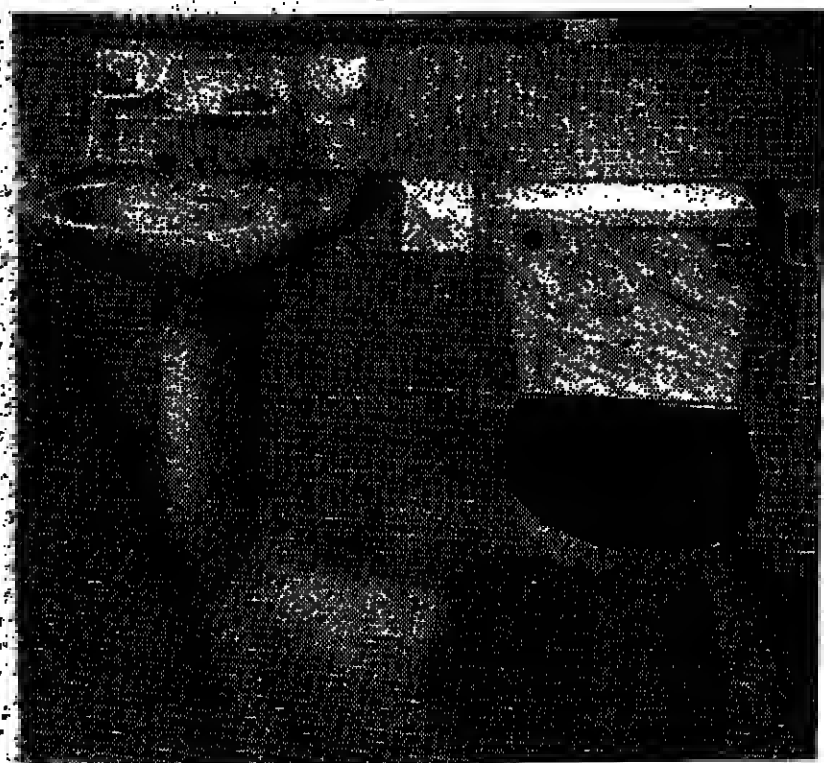
Meantime Dr Pease emphasises that parents and teachers need to be quickly using and teaching the Green Cross Code. RoSPA and the Automobile Association have produced a 32-page programmed learning book to help teach the code to 8 to 13 year olds. It elaborates the code with questions, answers, and colourful problems in picture form. "Crossing the Road" is available from bookstalls and by post from RoSPA, 52 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW 1, price 25p. AA members can obtain it from their local office price 20p.

Book list

"BOOK ONE," the shop that specialises in books only for children, has borrowed the bride's book idea and applied it to presents for children on a longer term and national basis. Just as brides can get too many teasers so 2-year-olds can be presented with "Alice in Wonderland." Under the system a child prepares a list, with the aid of the staff if required, and one copy is filed, one kept by the child. Anyone wishing to buy can visit, telephone, or write ordering a book from the list. The only charge for the service is 12½p for mailing the book, obviously on top of the actual sale. Details from Book One Limited, 23 Temple Fortune Parade, Finchley Road, London NW 11.

The order of the bathroom by Richard Carr

Ideal Standard's marble-finished fittings



ACCORDING TO Britain's bath manufacturers next year's baths will be a blaze of colour—at least if you own your own home. For one of the curious class distinctions that still remains is that council house baths are usually white, though whether for purely bureaucratic reasons—Madam, we just can't cater for personal tastes—or because white has always been associated with cleanliness is hard to say. But in the private sector the austerity which has for so long characterised Britain's bathrooms is on the decline and we are now entering a new and vibrant age.

The manufacturers have, in fact, got round to agreeing on a range of colours, including turquoise, primrose, pink, sky blue, avocado, and pampas, that can be matched to other equipment, so if you choose any of these there should be no difficulty in getting basins, W.C.s and bidets to match. The colours are also mild enough to fit easily into different decors. But the manufacturers are also experimenting with much stronger colours—at the moment confined to basins—that instead will determine how the rest of the bathroom will look.

The lead given by Armitage Shanks's basin in midnight blue has been followed by prototype basins in midnight blue, chocolate brown, dark green, lemon, and tangerine yellow launched by Ideal Standard at the Building Exhibition.

Ideal Standard has also introduced a new marbled finish for baths, basins, bidets, and loos, in which the texture is applied to the clay before firing, a new technique which ensures an even better coloured finish than that obtained on ware which has to be fired and then spray painted and glazed and fired again.

Although colours seem to be the main preoccupation of bath manufacturers, they are also experimenting with new bath ideas. Also from Ideal Standard comes twin acrylic baths in a gun-metal finish that have headrests to enable the loving couple to watch a television suspended above their heads, as well as a cylindrical shower cabinet not unlike that recently designed by Lord Snowdon for British Steel, while Carron is showing a clear acrylic bath suspended on chrome-plated legs. "Will baths be freed from the bathroom?" the company asks, "and be placed in open-plan bedrooms, or in the living areas as resplendent lounging receptacles piled high with cushions?" Whatever the answers, the significant point is both these exercises are the increasing and imaginative use of plastics.

Besides indulging in flights of futuristic fancy, however, the bath manufacturers are also getting down to the more serious business of improv-

ing the detailed design of their present ranges. Twyford, for example, now produce a single pedestal to fit a variety of basins, as does Ideal Standard which now has a cistern to match different loos, while Carron has introduced a polystyrene side panel that can be cut to fit a variety of baths. This is a sensible solution to the problem of having to make special panels for individual baths. The same company also has a new range of inset stainless steel sinks which have integral taps—thus avoiding the usual need to drill holes for the taps in the top itself—while Twyford has introduced inset basins that can be sealed with mastic instead of needing a stainless steel rim.

There is also a new self-rimming basin called Orbit from Armitage Shanks. Both companies have also improved their tap design, Twyford by introducing the Aztec range of chrome or gold plated taps which have a fairly squat profile, and Armitage Shanks by marrying features of previous models into the Nusslyle-2 range, which is somewhat taller. Both ranges have non-rising spindles which cut out a dirt trap and make the taps easier to clean. But the most radical rethink in tap design comes from Adamsez, whose new Admix range combines a unique, conically shaped form with technical advances in mixing hot and cold water at different pressures.

The moves to provide more efficient systems that require less maintenance and cleaning have also been applied to loos, and Twyford's new Celtic model, for example, is a completely integral, stubby unit that can be fitted flush to a wall, while the Waldon can be wall hung. Both can be used with low-level cisterns that can be concealed behind a panel, and both are ideas originally developed for the contract market and now available for domestic use. The same is true of the company's small hand rinse basin, a Design Centre Award winner first developed for the Barbican site in the City.

But what none of the companies has yet done is to develop a package deal complete not only with baths, basins, and loos, but also with accessories like soap trays, towel rails, mirrors, and bathroom cupboards. The reason usually given for this is that such items could not be produced in the long production runs the bath manufacturers are used to—but they could always be made in short runs by other companies working in close liaison. Indeed, the acrylic shower, soap tray, and towel ring just introduced by Adamsez is made in just this way. So besides working on colours, there are still plenty of other things the bath manufacturers can do to improve their service to the public.

Do-it-yourself Stereo by Mullard Unilex in a sideboard from Heaf's

Simply wire the modules and control unit (it takes approximately 30 minutes) to the underside of a shelf, connect the record deck, stereo tuner or tape recorder and two loudspeakers than sit back, relax and listen.

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CHRISTMAS BOOKS

Pound's shepherdess

by FRANK KERMODE

DISCRETIONS, by Mary de Rachewiltz (Faber, £3.75).

MARY DE RACHEWILTZ, the daughter of Ezra Pound and the violinist Olga Rudge, was born at Bressanone on the Italian Tirol in 1925 and immediately sent to a foster-mother, Frau Marcher, whose own child had just died at birth. The Marchers were peasant farmers at Gais, near Bruneck, and had several foster-children. Maria was brought up like the others, except for occasional bewildering visits from her "rich" parents. She early became a shepherdess with total responsibility for her own flock; she spoke a Tirolese dialect of German (Pustertalerisch), learning Italian and English much later; and she acquired the anti-Italian prejudices of the annexed region.

As she grew up she spent more time with her parents in Venice or Rapallo, and went to a convent school in Florence. Pound took some interest in her education; in 1942 she was not only au courant with the Cantos but was translating some of them, including XIII, into Italian. Thus she became a sort of Confucius, and in general found the Cantos an invitation to educate herself on the prescribed line.

Later she saw the poet in the American Disciplinary Training Centre at Pisa, and

was entrusted with the Pisan Cantos. After her marriage to Prince Boris de Rachewiltz she was able to visit Pound in the asylum in Washington, and worked for his release; eventually she was able to welcome him, as she had always intended, at Bruneck Castle, her home in Tirol. Six months later he moved to Rapallo, but the castle remained a centre for Poundian activities since the Princess became in some measure what her father had jokingly called her, a little girl: *il bastone della mia vecchiaia*, the prop of his old age.

Pound always wanted her to learn to write; he helped to direct her reading and gave her strict exercises in a skill that had to be learnt, just like tennis. Given this training, and a very unusual and intelligent life, which in its earliest days afforded only infrequent glimpses of her great parents and their world but which went on to include the transit from shepherdess to chattering, readers might well expect an autobiography of exceptional force.

It must be said that there are places where the artful writing gets in the way. There are obliquities where directness might have served better. Poundian juxtapositions, quotations from the Cantos which are sometimes relevant but sometimes a bit affected. Thus the rendering of the peasant childhood has great virtues—



Pound with his granddaughter, Patricia de Rachewiltz, 1959

the civilised eye registering the life of the region, the beloved foster-parents, the puzzling, sometimes chilly manners of the real ones: the Heimweh of absence from Gais, a village in which there was no real distinction between religious and social practices, no manners, no mind. But the pages are tireless, peppered with Pustertalerisch, intended presumably for verisimilitude rather than elegance. "If this Herr is her father she can't be a Schumpfle like most Tirolers," she gathers: "Si om la olo plicit hergschaf." Flabbergast. Griss Goff, we are told. On top of this there is a cosmo-

politan sprinkling of other German, Italian and French expressions, and the otherwise strongly rendered sense of natural piety is thereby somewhat obscured.

On the advice of Pound's father, the girl was to be introduced into the civilisation of Italy, the world of her severe mother and that great but eccentric gentleman her father. But as she grew older she came slowly to accept these values, to be slender, to eat gracefully, to accept that "beauty is difficult." Pound wrote out laws for her conduct; still in her teens she became a Poundian, translating for him, sharing his opinions on economics and race ("Race distinction, not prejudice. John Adams's sense of the natural aristocrat"). The Cantos became her "bible."

By the time the war began she was old enough to understand the unique difficulties of the poet's position, to feel the pathos of his confidence in Mussolini and his conviction that he could speak words in Washington that would save America as well as Italy. He was trying to save the world; but at the same time, says the Princess, he was "losing ground," was no longer lord of his work and master of utterance.

This did not prevent her idolising him more than ever, especially in his worst days—the flight from Rome, the arrival in Gais worn out and

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Give books this Christmas

Lords of the fourth estate

by BRIAN INGLIS

HATE the sin, we are always told, but love the sinner. If this means loving the Harmsworths, it is just too difficult. God may forgive them; we never can.

Or, indeed, should. They are generally credited with having brought news to the masses. They did not, what they dispensed was processed information: embellished, distorted, and if necessary invented. They were not interested in news, as such—or, indeed, in newspapers, except as processing plants. As Paul Ferris observes, it was the first time investors had been encouraged to buy shares in a newspaper as they would have bought shares in a soap factory.

And this was not the only way in which their influence was debasing. They tried to use it to win themselves political power, and given a taste of tact, they could have succeeded—particularly with Lloyd-George, who attacked them publicly, and doubtless privately, but fed them honours and promotion to keep them happy. The treatment worked; it made them vain and that in the end destroyed their prospects of power.

Paul Ferris's theme, backed by some penetrating research, and caustically written as an old one: whom the Gods wish to destroy, they previously make mad. Of the whole tribe of Harmsworth brothers and sisters, only a few deserve exemption from the general obloquy: St John for one, who not only popularised Perrier water but had the wit to design the bottles like Indian clubs, so that you could do the exercises with them to make you thirsty. And poor Cecil, who once refused to take advantage of Lloyd-George's offers of promotion, which he knew were not for his sake. But what charitable work can be said about Alfred, first Viscount Northcliffe? Harold, first Viscount Rothermere?

Harold, admittedly, grew generous as he grew rich—but in unlovely ways; his secretaries would carry bags of liver to distribute to beggars in his wake. He was businesslike—but again, in unlovely ways, buying Lever shares when he knew his brother was going to be soaked by a libel action with the company. His picture makes him look like Orson Welles in a Hammer Films remake of "Citizen Kane." Baldwin demolished him in his "power without responsibility" the prerogative of the harem; and his protracted flirtation with fascism discredited him, if possible, still further.

By contrast, Northcliffe had a certain piratical panache; but he was the more dangerous for that. Anybody who has read the earlier biography by Reginald Pound and Geoffrey Harmsworth must have carried away the impression of rather a fine fellow who had "brought enduring fame and honour to the Harmsworth name." Paul Ferris has some times gone to the other extreme; but his version fits the known facts much better. Northcliffe was mad. Whether he had tertiary syphilis is beside the point; he was a manic from early on—certainly from 1909, when he had 13 more years to live. And when somebody has such power, and the wealth to indulge his whims, mania feeds on them. He could say, without suffering for them. His fortunes corrupted honest men—and eventually destroyed him, too.

But not for a disturbingly long time. To the general public, and to casual acquaintances, he continued to appear sane, if occasionally erratic. He also continued to super-

THE HOUSE OF NORTH-CLIFFE: The Harmsworths of Fleet Street, by Paul Ferris (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £5.50).

WITHOUT FEAR OR FAVOUR, by Cecil King (Sidgwick and Jackson, £2.75).

vis the "Times" and the Daily Mail, and he was time Director of Propaganda for the Government. Yet from 1909 the balance of his mind was disturbed; and those who worked for him had good reason to know it.

Why was he not eased out? Partly because it would have been difficult to prove him out of his mind, when much of the time he was in it; but chiefly because he was rich enough and strong-willed enough to have made too many people dependent on him.

A well-organised palace revolution might have brought him down; but his money and his newspapers would have stayed with the Harmsworth family, and in no time the ringleaders would have been ejected from the palace.

Even when Northcliffe began to exhibit the more obvious symptoms of insanity he was left uncontrolled; until he became actually dangerous, and had to be put under restraint. Altogether a fascinating, and unnerving, case history.

King is the son of Northcliffe's sister Geraldine, herself one of the more disagreeable of the Harmsworths, as he himself has testified. He is also the only one of the next generation to have had some talent or the ambition to try to make his mark, like his uncle, as a power figure, behind the political scenes; and Without Fear or Favour helps to explain why he did not succeed.

A collection of his essays and articles is written in a rather unimpressive "It's natural" style, claims, "for an Englishman to assume that West African tribesmen are all much alike. But this is far from true." King's "It's natural" style is always pains to present the truth exactly as he sees it, but that single sentence, one of many, reveals his almost endearing inability to appreciate that there is a distinction between truth and truism—and for that matter, downright platitude. There is much sense and some real insight; but he writes like someone who has spent a lifetime among men who have to be talked down to. Perhaps he has; but whose fault was that?

to make your choice between Dame's Violet, Set Stock, and Sweet Alison. The topographical guide, county by county, though inevitably much compressed, is a useful addition.

Roy Gender's book is less of a guide, more of a read, dotted with evocative quotations, useful tips and fascinating information about the composition of scents. "Scents," by the way, is broadly interpreted. Coriander smells of bed bugs, conium of wet rat fur, and stone parsley of stale perspiration.



Alfred, first Viscount Rothermere: "like Orson Welles in a Hammer Films remake of 'Citizen Kane'."

Extrovert Pepys

by GEOFFREY GRIGSON

THE great edition goes on. Pepys in these two volumes entering his thirties, consolidating and climbing still, not quite, perhaps, at his most receptive or lyrical (the latter adjective one that it is most proper to use of him). Yet if you take him as a man, as an excerpt of life lived three centuries ago, and not as a dried piece of history, how exceptional he is, even in the slight abeyance of two years, not marked by his greater personal excitements, external or personal.

He is woken up by his blackbird, he stops to listen to nightingales—no, not at night, but on a foggy early morning walk (after he has been rowed down river) from Greenwich to Woolwich. He plays his fiddle; he gets up to pee at night; he worries about a recurrence of the stone (for which he drinks his cup of cucumber-ale); he worries about costiveness and wind and piles. He sleeps with Mrs Lane—"je l'ay foutee sons de la chaise deux times"—goes home to supper with my mind on the trouble of the day, "je l'ay foutee sons de la chaise deux times" (for fear she is pregnant), hoping it will be, as it won't, "la dernière de tout ma vie." And almost at once he is

THE DIARY OF SAMUEL PEPPS, edited by Robert Latham & William Matthews; vols. IV & V (Bell, £7.50).

in agonies of unfounded jealousy over his wife. Very well. Superior persons can say that this quick man, this combination of energy and proper idleness, is only a vulgar little cad, with a pair of sensuous lips. Then you have only to turn a page on to a cracklingly correct portrait by Lady of Barbara Villiers or Frances Stewart to realise the whole difference between being and automatism, curiosity and mediocrity.

Pepys toils up his fortune, beats the serving-boy with a salt egg, watches his wife make a marvellous marriage, but great extrovert before a fully conscious extroversion, this man who is at once Establishment and himself, free in his own right and in his own mind, the friend of great scientists.

He will ask questions of Greenland whalers, he will stop to question a workman on his slow technique of sawing through a block of marble. He will record his delight in a coffee-house encounter with a traveller who reports on his travels "over the high hills in Asia," above the clouds—"How clear the heaven is above them. How thick like a mist the way is through the cloud that sets like a sponge one's clothes. . . . The stars at night most delicate bright and a fine clear blue sky. But cannot see the earth at any time through the clouds, but the clouds look like a world below you."

Marvellous that such men occur, and sometimes leave a record of most of themselves; marvellous, I find, that for all the trite proverbialism of the existence of Pepys as contemplated by ourselves—"and so to bed," etc.—his journal keeps such fresh and shining activity.

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Jecker & Warburg

Going into the nouveau roman

by CHRISTOPHER WORDSWORTH

JUDGING by insular resistance to the nouveau roman, we may still be finding it off behind our most long after foreign trawlers have become an accepted part of the inshore scene. The charge of "mindlessness" has perforce been dropped by sensible critics: the lurking fear is that in writers of the stature of Butor, Robbe-Grillet, and Simon we are confronted by a different kind of intellect threatening our landmarks, destroying the familiar lines of communication between reader and author, and conspiring (we lump together what we fail to grasp) to relegate to anachronism and charade all our cherished concepts of the novel's "realism."

The feelenness of most home-grown forays into new novel territory has played into the hands of those critics who can see in the new phenomenology only strange algebraic and the dominance of "things." To quote from "The New French Novel" by John Sutherland "Any novel which embodies the actual withdrawal of the writer and gives up the pretence that the novelist can remain involved in the real world outside at the same time as he is writing, is promoting a new and stimulating form of realism" and in refusing even to parley with what we were quick to dub the "anti-novel" we risk isolation and atrophy.

Conventional tastes, ignorant moreover of how intricately it meshes, Simon's whole work will find much to baffle them in the *Battle of Pharsalus* with its contempt for the time-scale as we know it, its absence of any but the most oblique human clues.

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THE BATTLE OF PHARSALUS, by Claude Simon, trans. Richard Howard (Cape, £2.25).

THE UNICORN, by Martin Walser, trans. Barrie Ellis Jones (Caldor and Bayers, £3.50).

THE GERMAN LESSON, by Siegfried Lenz, trans. Ernst Kaiser and Ethel Wilkins (Macdonald, £3.50).

STRANGE MEETING, by Susan Hill (Hamish Hamilton, £1.75).

THE LEAST AND VILEST THINGS, by Elizabeth North (Gollancz, £1.80).

disaster: the crossbow-shaped shadow of a bird that launches it is gone in a flash—but still falling on the page at its conclusion.

It is a sombre and mysterious landscape lit by successive lightning flashes that fuse past and present, subjective and objective, offering with meticulous artistry the superlative of art by the palpating withdrawal of the writer and gives up the pretence that the novelist can remain involved in the real world outside at the same time as he is writing, is promoting a new and stimulating form of realism" and in refusing even to parley with what we were quick to dub the "anti-novel" we risk isolation and atrophy.

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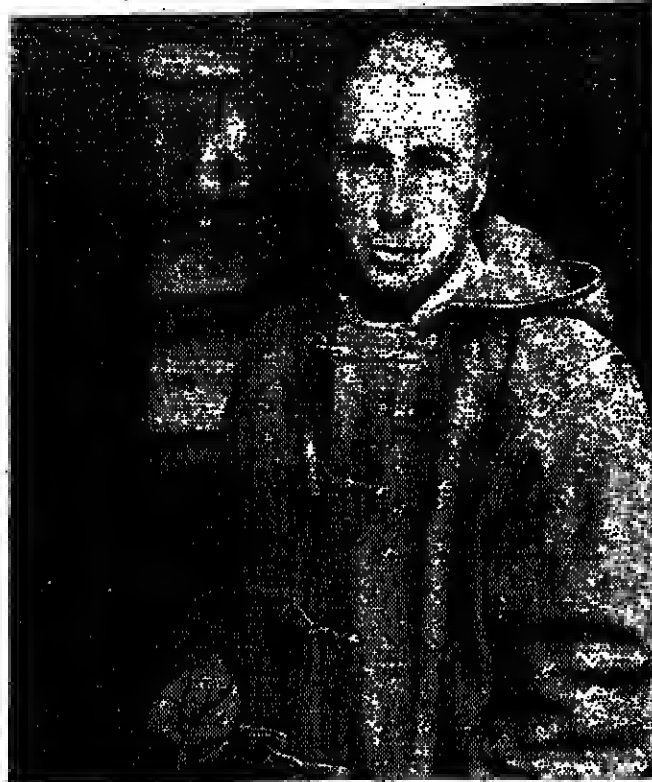
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Claude Simon: time bleeds to death.

to his bed in an effort to gift and retain its essence, but time leaks away, words and memory are useless. "That's how little use the forms of negation and past are in the designation of the awesome distinction between what was and what is. The consolatory and ceremony has frittered away every capacity that language had to speak adequately of the past."

The German Lesson, published with great acclaim in 1969 as *Deutschkunde*, is the best possible antidote to some of Walser's hollower tricks, and turning to its traditional structure is like turning home, although it secretes multiple meanings. Siggi the narrator is in a burlap on the Elbe: ordered to produce an essay on "Duty" he submits a blank and is confined to his cell: his completed essay with its revisions and gropings, a search for valid words that becomes a quest for roots and origins, is the book.

Widening out from the village level, Himmeler was an honest chicken farmer—it is a study of power as Siggi recalls how his jack-in-office father, the local policeman, obeyed with literal and terrifying absurdity Nazi instructions that his lifelong friend Nansen, a "descent" artist, must be denied all future access to paint and canvas. The consequent estrangement of father and son, the policeman's incorrigible self-righteousness, Siggi's dealings

with the remand-home psychiatrists, his obsession that has landed him there, for removing painting from postwar Germany and "protecting" them, are some of the deeply inquiring strands in a book that seizes the inner eye, while visually the wary folk and bitter landscape of the Danubian borderland comes over as potentially, as Grass's East Prussia.

It is a common intrusion to question "why" of a developing writer who chooses to put back the clock. Susan Hill has taken her considerable literary course to her hands in *Strange Meeting* to trace a difficult friendship and reconstruct life in the trenches in the First World War, a valuable exercise in total period immersion from which a few anachronisms of idiom and a brace of technical errors scarcely detract. Perhaps her two subalterns, the inhibited John and the attractive doomed David, are an obvious juxtaposition, but there is subtly in their relationship and the awe-free of him, sight, for the cataclysm involving them.

Finally and enjoyably, *The Least and Vilest Things*, a first novel about the rigours of gentleman-farming in the Hampshire Dorset hinterland and a wife's bid for emancipation as love and money go down the drain—an exasperated gloss on Women's Lib that introduces a perky, individual talent of which more will be heard.

influence of various hallucinogens." He should wake up sober and unluxuriously read this again: these chrome days have helped some traces of madness to shine on our sleeves. "Old medals" you said to that question of feet's home."

At the other extreme Patricia Beer rides a prosaicism that sometimes strolls very unhelpfully to her destination and which once or twice throws her very badly indeed, the spectators have a job to keep their faces straight. Into this category falls her glum description of an affair that did not take place between herself and a married man met at a literary conference. Kindly publishers should hide such efforts under their blotters and discreetly lose them. They undermine the effectiveness of other poems that are genuinely simple and strong, and therefore unimpeachable. "Safe lives," "Self help," "Picture of workers resting," "The eyes of the world," these are all clearly thought and felt, the quiet tone just right. She does not need to raise her voice because she can put so much into the right detail. Here is the way she ends a poem called "Christmas Eve":

Tinsel wriggles in the heating. Everything hangs. As it gets dark o drunk Comes tacking up the road In a white macintosh Chattering as o patch.

Those who do not know the work of George MacBeth start on the *Collected Poems 1958-70*. Those who do will know whether they want to or not. As for me I give up. His horrors make me laugh, his jokes do not, which is bewildering. His energy is very great. *The Orlando Poems* seem to me arch without archy (or mchitabel).

a biography of Rolfe be justified at all? Should not a biography of Rolfe, more than 50 years after his death, be written as a critical one? And should not a biography, critical or otherwise, draw some sort of conclusion; express some point of view; make some sort of revelation about its subject?

Mr Weeks is a collector rather than a biographer and he has presented us with his preserve, for instance, a collection, painstakingly catalogued and admirably annotated. To quote a master in the art of biography: "To becoming briefly a brevity which excludes everything that is redundant and nothing that is significant—that, surely, is the first duty of the biographer."

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Tricky subject

by W. L. WEBB

THIS desperate piece opens with quotations from three sources dear to students of language, truth, and politics—Swift ("having Occasion to talk of Lying, and false Representation, it was with much difficulty that he comprehended what I meant"), George Orwell ("Political language is designed to make lies sound truthful and murder respectable, and to give an appearance of solidity to wind"), and Richard M. Nixon.

Roth gives the Nixon quotation on a separate page, in tombstone capitals; an inscription to be pondered at length. It comes from a speech made three days after Lieutenant Calley had been convicted of multiple murder at My Lai; two days after the "compassionate" presidential intervention which wiped out most of the credit American democracy had recovered by the conduct of the trial up to that point.

"From personal and religious beliefs [said the Quaker President] I consider abortions an unacceptable form of population control. Furthermore, unrestricted abortion policies, or abortion on demand, I cannot square with my personal belief in the sanctity of human life—including the life of the yet unborn. For, surely, the unborn have rights also, recognised in law, recognised even in principles expounded by the United Nations."

God knows, one understands the urge to respond to the conjunction of such acts, such words. But turning back to the inscription after reading Roth's wild parody, one can see why it was doomed to failure. He has a fine ear for that particular brand of lawyers' patter, with its mad logic and weird calculations of advantage, and when he works directly from the text he lands a hit or two. The first chapter, for example, has his President Nixon reeling and writhing imitatively round the question: What if one of the women in the ditch at My Lai was preg-

nant? Then there's the concern for the rights of this new and wonderfully silent minority, and the reckoning of the grateful fetal vote. But for every page of comic catharsis, there's more that's embarrassing or just bleakly awful.

The disabling truth is that it's hard to outbid the absurdism of America's political reality. Consider the imaginative leap, the soaring superabundance, of that final sentence of Nixon's "surely, rights also, recognised in law... the United Nations...": already before the satirist begins, the limits of creative reach have been reached. Then Roth must know, too, how unshockable we are, how high the threshold of weary tolerance both for evil acts committed in our name or through our omissions, and also for the quality of official explanations.

Indeed, I wonder if both author and reader are not somehow disarmed by Roth's subject. It may be partly a matter of simple pathos, there is something dog-like in the writer's devoted pursuit of power from one political lamp post to the next. But what I have in mind stems more from a kind of complicity: from the awareness that just as Calley was not only a convicted murderer but also a scapegoat for the body-counting machine he served, so the distressing but duly elected leader of the world's most powerful nation is the scapegoat of all of us who dare not change our ways.

THE bizarre, elaborately constructed puzzle novel belongs to detective fiction's past. Its effect is that which the children's party conjurer has on the watching adult. It demands a special sort of make-believe. One is no longer astounded when the rabbit comes out of the hat.

A Fine and Private Place by Eileen Queen (Gollancz, £1.80) has solved the traditional. Violent death visits three American tycoons. One of them has a numerical obsession. Behind him is a lifetime insanely conducted in terms of the figure nine. This fact dominates both puzzle and book to an extent which pushes both to the edge of parody. There is no lack of ingenuity, but it is the kind which is more effective in the short story where the trick is all. Nor is there any shortage of that jocular encyclopaedism which characterises so many Queen exploits. The surprises are in the unravelling process. The denouement may be in the last line but addicts should spot the murderer long before.

Malgré et le Killer, by Georges Simenon (Hamish Hamilton, £1.50).—Slender yet haunting account of cat-and-mouse game the way the psychopath. This is Malgré in his counsellor-of-sorts role pleading by implication, for penal reform.

Deadhand, by George Sims (Gollancz, £1.50).—Trendy, ineffectual, technique-decked uncoverer of blackmail syndicate and Mr Sims shows his talent for capturing London life-styles. It generates a delicious air of romantic excitement, though parts are better than the whole.

The Naked Face by Sidney Sheldon (Hodder and Stoughton, £1.80).—Fashionable New York psychoanalyst threatened by a woman's anonymous suspects ago—from ex-Hollywood nymphomaniac to paranoid industrialist. Grips like a tourniquet for most of the way then crumples into turgidity.

The Chilly Factor by Richard Falkner (Michael Joseph, £2).—British agent foils squalid Red plot to discredit NATO's good name in Iceland. Setting, pace and handling of political action make it distinctly enjoyable. A practised hand lurks behind the pseudonym: but whose?

The Secret Amnesia by Annie Melville (Hodder and Stoughton, £1.40).—In its quiet way this one tantalises all through. It opens with a Hampshire stalling and ends in Venice. Narrative trickery more than compensates for fairly notably a poorly visualised English background.

Winter's Crimes 3 (Macmillan, £1.75).—Publishers deserve modest cheer for encouraging a neglected form. Here are eleven new short stories. Authors include C. R. G. Brown, Symonds and Mary Kelly. It is quality is uneven, entertainment is unending.

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Improbable captures

by P J KAVANAGH

WHAT immediately impresses about Mr Spender is his courage. How he manages, without a mask, to turn an extreme self-consciousness outward. He has always tackled the most difficult subjects—time, mutability, the terrible desire to hold a particular instant, friendship and the death of friends, children. His lack of evasion gives him strength and often in the last line saves himself by bringing the whole poem back to a risky but relevant particular. For example: in "The Chalk Blue Butterfly" he describes a harebell and a butterfly in minutes in him, and finishes the poem in this way:

I look and look, as though my eyes Could hold the Chalk Blue in a vice Waiting for some other witness — That child's blue gaze, miraculous. But today I am alone

There we see the risk taken, then the use of that stannous word "miraculous," and the whole thing pulled together, made to work, by the simple directness of the last line. A good proportion of other poems in this book work also.

"The Edge of Being" was Mr Spender's last collection and, the blurb tells us, its successor has been "eagerly awaited for more than 20 years." The absurdity of Mr Blurb apart, this book is an unexpected surprise and pleasure.

The success of Brian Patten is interesting. Is he a younger, apolitical equivalent of Stephen Spender, a romantic regreter, alone and palely loitering? His tone of tender disappointment, like a sad young priest, is what the larger reading pub-

lic has shown a liking for, and it is genuine stuff. But *The Irrelevant Song* is very much on the same melancholy tender note. It would be good to have a bit of baritone occasionally. In "Meat" at the end of the book there are signs that this may be coming. At present the hypnotic drone can disguise some good things:

She might have said, if words Were more her medium than touch: "Near you is one

Frighteningly real who cannot plan; Whose heart's a cat from which Your habits dart like birds; ..."

In his last book Barry MacSweeney showed a clear eye and a gift for phrases. In *Our Mutual Scarlet Boulevard* he seems to have decided to use these qualities as little as possible. Early on there are still traces. Trafalgar Square, of the Demonstrations, is called a "concrete spittoon" for example, but as the book progresses chronologically it becomes less and less comprehensible. Perhaps we should have been warned by his Note, his poems are all to do with "dreams, either asleep, fantasy or the luxurious

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THE GENEROUS DAYS, by Stephen Spender (Faber, £1.00).

THE IRRELEVANT SONG, by Brian Patten (Allen and Unwin, £1.75; paper 65p).

OUR MUTUAL SCARLET BOULEVARD, by Barry MacSweeney (Faber, £1.80).

THE ESTUARY, by Patricia Beer (Macmillan, £3.50).

COLLECTED POEMS 1958-70, by George MacBeth (Macmillan, £3.50).

THE ORLANDO POEMS, by George MacBeth (Macmillan, £2.50; paper £1.25).

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From Cobbett to Morris

by ASA BRIGGS

IT will soon be no longer possible for historians to go on complaining that we lack good studies of Victorian England, the largest city in the world. London was growing "evenly and inexorably," as Mr Sheppard puts it, in each decade between 1801 and 1871 at never less than 16 per cent and at never more than 21 per cent. For two or three decades social commentators preferred to turn their eyes to the more rapidly growing industrial cities of the North and Midlands. Yet during the 1850s and 1860s for reasons clearly stated by Dr Stedman Jones they returned to the metropolis.

But however much we may learn from an anthology of contemporary comments about London from Cobbett to Morris, we still need historical and sociological interpretation of London's problems and the various attempts to solve them. Some problems were unique: others were shared. Some now belong to the remote past; others continue to exist, sometimes in magnified form. Some were misunderstood and distorted for reasons of interest and class. In particular, as Dr Stedman Jones shows, specious and contradictory hant on the surface reasonable and even moving answers were presented to the great problem of so the Victorians defined it of maintaining within the same city "civilised life" and keeping under control what Matthew Arnold called "vast, miserable, unmanageable masses of sunken people."

Dr Stedman Jones ends with the 1880s when the problem could no longer be conceived of in this way. Mr Sheppard stops short of this threshold. His useful volume in the new "History of London" series, of which he is general editor, is thorough, readable, and sensibly, if not profusely,

LONDON 1800-1870: *The Informal Wen*, by Francis Sheppard (Secker and Warburg, £4.50).

OUTCAST LONDON, by Gareth Stedman Jones (Oxford: Clarendon, £4.50).

illustrated. It provides a better general introduction to its vast subject than any single book already in existence. Some of its chapters, like those dealing with the growth of London before the coming of the railway and the effects of the subsequent transport revolution—themes already explored by Dyos, Kellett, Barker, Robbins, and others—are excellent pieces of synthesis.

Yet the book has its limitations. Since it is dependent on other people's monographs, treatment tends to be superficial when these are missing. The final chapter on "Living in London" is not as good as the rest, nor does it catch the shifting moods of the period. The arrangement of the book is a little fragmented, and there is a little continuity between the separate chapters. The approach throughout is descriptive rather than analytical, and there is no sense of the city as a "system," though many mid-Victorians had this sense and some were afraid of it.

In general, there is too little on the changing images of London, and literary evidence, invaluable to the historian of particular cities, is used patchily. We miss, to take only three examples, Reynolds, Keats, and, above all, "Punch." Moreover, the fact that Dickens has been "misread" or "misused" so often by other historians is an inadequate, if understandable, reason for leaving him out. The "monster" of "Dombey and Son" must surely find his place in the plot.

That there was a plot with

a monster in it is brought out magnificently in Dr Stedman Jones's published thesis, a reading which would probably have led Mr Sheppard to amend his text, particularly in his chapter on industry and commerce. While Outcast London could bear pruning and in places rewriting, it is one of the most stimulating and in the best sense provocative studies of Victorian London which have yet appeared.

Given its title, it is necessary to note that it is not yet another titillating book about "underground" London, but rather a serious attempt by a quantitatively-minded historian to probe what was really "monstrous" in the London labour market, in housing policies or the lack of them, and in the accepted moralising orthodoxies which governed thinking and feeling about human relationships and the environment.

To some extent Dr Stedman Jones seems to me to simplify contemporary motives and reactions, yet his analysis explains convincingly the curious chronology both of London social policies and of the study of poverty. A debt to Althusser, obviously incurred, is handsomely acknowledged, though one cross reference to Chicago urban sociology carries less conviction.

In an excellent postscript we end more or less where we began—with London faithful to lead the "social revolution" of which Morris dreamed and with political initiative passing back to the provinces, where was "syncretic" but was more stably based. The strength of this monograph lies not only in its skilful handling of contemporary source materials but in the way in which it does what was happening in London (its structure and processes) to what was happening outside it in England and in cities in quite different societies.

Peace and quiet

by FRANK EDMOND

PEACE is all very well—particularly if you already rule in Kashmir, or in Palestine, or in South Africa, you naturally like "stability," and can virtuously denounce "aggression" or "violence" along with international lawyers, believers in collective security and the more traditional liberals and pacifists. But peace looks different if you're not favoured by the status quo. If you're a Northern Irish Catholic, "law and order," as Mr Faulkner understands them, imply acceptance of being a member of a permanent minority.

For the past few years, many scholars in peace research have been sensitive to charges that they may be forging yet another weapon to enable those in possession to stay in possession. If their findings are applied to (say) industrial conflict, are they thereby helping to "keep the workers quiet"?

Some relationships are peaceful just because the underdog is so oppressed that even the possibility of change has never occurred to him. In such circumstances, many conflict researchers consider it their responsibility actually to create conflict where there was none before. Adam Curie is one of those; he "hold[s] the value that it is right to change the condition of the happy slave."

He himself has been involved in conciliation efforts in a number of conflicts—social, industrial, international; and perhaps the most valuable and original part of his book is the section on "private diplomacy"—the contribution that non-governmental organisations and individuals can make to the settlement of communal and international conflicts pre-

MAKING PEACE, by Adam Curie (Twisstock Publications, £3).

cisely because they are not burdened by the disabilities of power. But he's well aware of the limitations of conciliation as a means of resolving conflict: it is "only one part of the whole process of peace-making. It does not of itself provide the structure of an improved relationship." Peace-making involves the creation in both parties of awareness of the conflict, and "a progressive reduction of the gap [in power] between the two until something like parity, or at least the political equivalent of it [has] been achieved."

It follows that, although trained as a social psychologist and educationist (at present he's Professor of Education and Development at Harvard), he knows that peace-making isn't just a matter of changing people's states of mind by education, "conversion," or any other method. "Whatever efforts are made to change people's attitudes will be wasted if those attitudes are seen to be justified by the facts: it's no good persuading me that that tiger is merely a larger relation of the domestic cat if it's going to eat me just the same."

Curie's book—the product of work done at the Richardson Institute for Conflict and Peace Research in London—isn't in the main theoretical; indeed, much of it consists of personal very readable reminiscences. But his knowledge of the theoretical literature gives weight to every sentence; his subject-matter lies in the overlapping of theory and practice, just as its values are located where the concepts of peace and justice intersect.

Chuckles & Co.

by CARYL BRAHMS

I AM told that when a comic arrives at home every male, age irrespective, pounces on it, reads it with that mixture of nostalgic concentration which some of us reserve for the scent of wallflowers in a walled garden, and which day and cannot be detached until the last page has yielded up its inner magic.

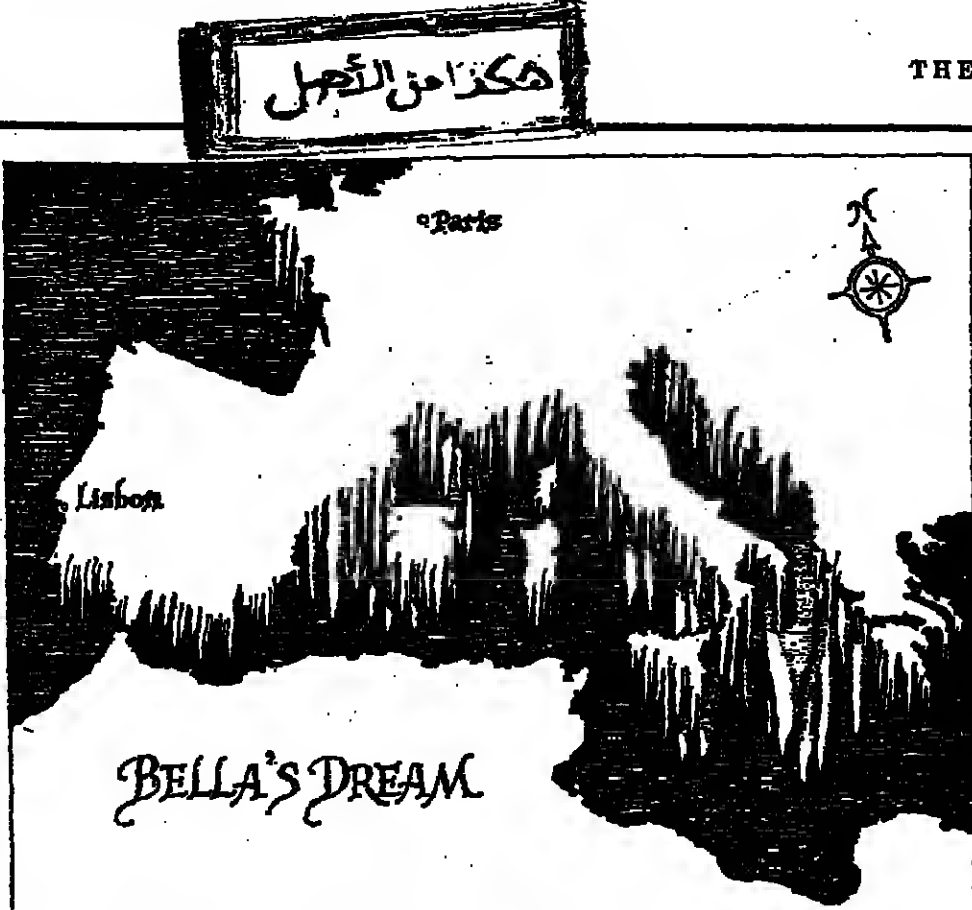
I know that when I was a contrived and, of course, steel-spectacled child, I awaited Friday with its arse of Puck (Professor Radium has such a happy Christmas with the boys—tee-hee) which for some reason was held to be suitable literature after the kindling of the Sabbath candles, the ceremonial testing of a morsel of bread and salt, and the draining of the delicious raisin "wine," which I had assisted by chopping the sultanas (one for me, one for the samepan) earlier.

This year Penguin have come to my rescue with a revised edition of The Book of Comics devised by George Perry and Alan Aldridge for the express reason of providing me with family Christmas presents. They may, of course, have reasons less pertinent.

THE PENGUIN BOOK OF COMICS, by George Perry and Alan Aldridge (Allen Lane the Penguin Press, £2.50; paper, £1.25).

passage to the afterlife without an elaborate scroll depicting the supposed perils of his journey being placed in his tomb—through the elegances of Hogarth, the youthful rhapsody of "Come Cuts," or "Chuckle" (price 1d), to the social sophistication of Pook, without whom no day, Sundays excepted, can claim to have begun for me.

Pip, Squeak and Wilfred, "I Abner and Peanut" figure. So does Fred Bassett, for whom I have a sneaking half ashamed but deathless devotion. It has transferred itself to television not only in the movie cartoon, such as Top Cat, but in the purely televisual form of "The Magic Roundabout" with Dougal the dog, Florence, and Mr Rusty, who like Petruschka, inhabit a plane beyond mere puppetry. Vulgar, gutsy, violent or comic, I felt, when I came upon Section 6, Comics and the Cultural Overflow, and, in a foreword mercifully brief, was reminded that the ICA held a much debated exhibition in the Mall called Asquith! that the draft genre risks becoming as respectable as the breakfast soap, crackle and pop, which is I suppose their verbal equivalent.



Bella's dream: one of Anthony Earnshaw's seasonal illustrations to "Wintersol"

A misanthropic Christmas

by MICHAEL McNAY

THE Misanthropic world is constructed on the principle that all conceivable and inconceivable things persist within reality. You arrive there by Nova Express which runs to the schedule of the White Rabbit's watch. It is the creation of Eric Thacker and Anthony Earnshaw, whose Misanthropic was first published three years ago and is reissued now with its successor Wintersol.

WINTERSOL, by Eric Thacker and Anthony Earnshaw (Cape, £2.50).

MISANTHROPIC, by Eric Thacker and Anthony Earnshaw (Cape paperback, 95p).

Universal Stores and who gives to children only what he wants to be rid of. It sounds like a freak-out from the commercial horror of Christmas; in fact Thacker is, like his predecessor through the looking-glass, of the cloth. The mind boggles at the thought of the Rev. E. Thacker's ministrations from his Methodist pulpit in Leeds, for his is the real inspiration behind the throne of Intersol. The illustrations by his friend from school days, Anthony Earnshaw, are a provocative cross between René Magritte and Doctor Dolittle, but they lack the mind-blowing

originality that comes from taking words for a walk (to adept Klee) down byways trodden by Lear and Dodgson and Freud and Joyce and Larry and André Breton. Eric Thacker works by word association, by following the queer internal logic of metaphor, the vivid jump cuts made by dreams, the whirling meandering around a point of the deranged. So "Wintersol" is full of startlingly inventive imagery, crazy mottos, phrases that jingle like coins on the counter. What it lacks is the sleeper's commitment to his dream: some automatic pilot is operating to keep Messrs. Thacker and Earnshaw coasting safely off the gentler shores of goonery, called "Wintersol" a fabliau for adults; in truth, a child would find "Hansel and Gretel" more terrifying than Christmas Bella.

Peter the Great

by Philip Hope-Wallace

THERE ought to be, perhaps, a sea shanty about "What shall we do with an orphan terrible?" Peter Brook has been thrilling and terrifying me for a quarter of a century and I am currently suffering from a not quite falling for his "Midsummer Night's Dream," but I was one of the first to laud that wonderful Guinness "Brothers Karamazov" at the old Lyric Hammersmith and I would say that whether Mr Brook is perverse, or wrong headed (e.g. the Salvador Dali "Salome" opera production) or just plain inspired, as in the "Love's Labour's Lost" at Stratford, everything he does is interesting because he is an out and out artist and never a mediocrity. On his shoulders has fallen the mantle of T. S. Eliot and his though the infant is less terrible at least he is now mature.

What a difficult bird, what a rare avis to snare! J. C. Trewin, who is a drama critic and a stage historian and not given to any sort of silliness in either field, proves an ideal fowler; he also has the sort of nice prose style, the sort that can breathe a whisper of a Shakespearean tag with out

PETER BROOK: a biography, by J. C. Trewin (Macdonald, £3.50).

pushing it, as if we did think (and some of us do) in the recollection of all the Hamlets and Merry Wives we have collected on our path. Thus, of course, one has "Master Brook" for the younger years of the genius. I spy a certain likeness to another genius—Eisenstein of the cinema, though I think Brook has on the whole been the luckier man to date.

Mr Trewin, passing his own judgments while lightly but accurately keeping the chronicle, is also generous with quotations from other critics. It is all to put it simply, there. The pictures are not earth shaking, nor the book either, come to that, and probably not the last word on our Peter—Peter the Great in the hierarchy of living producers. But it is a useful and not unimportant, an encouraging bit of work, reminding those quick to despair that theatregoing over the last quarter of a century has had many rewards.

PUBLIC BEAMS

by Mordecai Richler

IT can be irresponsible, sometimes maliciously so, it's often childish, and it must also be said that "Private Eye" rather like having it both ways, slamming the trends one week, soliciting their support to raise funds against a libel action the next. Given its satirical bent, the magazine sorely lacks a reporter of Terry Coleman's brilliance or a columnist with Bernard Levin's true gift for invective. To take a recent case in point, Coleman and Levin, one with a devastating interview, the other with an enraged but literate column, did more to discredit Mrs Margaret Thatcher and her policies than anything I've seen in "Private Eye."

Which brings me to my most serious quarrel with "Private Eye": it is seldom sufficiently damaging. Paul Foot's digging on Roman Point and the heart transplants being the exceptions to the rule. It remains the sort of titillating journal that can be, and possibly is, read by Princess Margaret for a giggle.

Having conscientiously registered my objections, let me hastily add that I take the magazine regularly, not as a duty but in search of pleasure. I think that the covers, those news photographs rendered ridiculous by deflating balloons (Peter Cook's innovation) are, on many an occasion, the witliest in England. I also cherish a number of the "Eye's" institutions, Pseud's Corner, John Kent's Grocer's Meat, the early Mrs Wilson's Diary, and another feature, long (and sadly) gone, Asop Revisited. It also must be allowed that "Private Eye" has not been without influence on British journalism. The diaries in the post have been rather more pointed in recent years, less they be outflanked by the "Eye's" colour section. And would the incomparable Vamronshka.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF PRIVATE EYE, 1961-1971, edited by Richard Ingrams, Allen Lane, The Penguin Press, £2.50).

one of the delights of Monday's Guardian, have been provided before the emergence of "Private Eye."

Finally, however, emblematic some of the "Eye's" concerns (and yours and mine, come to think of it), the magazine is utterly redeemed by what Hemingway once called the writer's one essential tool: a built-in shit-detector. "Private Eye" is enriched by its scorn, seldom off the mark, for this country's phoney and frauds. The last days of Macmillan, the Profumo ally season, Baillie Vass, Wilksundra and not George Brown, probably the "Eye's" most frequent victim, are all happily resurrected, some in covers that made me laugh aloud again, in Richard Ingrams' anthology The Life and Times of Private Eye, spanning the years 1961 to 1971. For enthusiasts, there is also an abundance of Barry McKenzie and the Cloggies, Booker, Scarfa, and Steadman cartoons, as well as many a colour section that can now be read with more nostalgia than anger. Richard Ingrams, the editor of "Private Eye," introduces his enjoyable anthology with a history so astute and informative that I wish it were twice as long.

NEXT WEEK: Moshe Levin reviews the latest volume of E. H. Carr's monumental history of the Soviet Union.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS for children: Edward Blishen, Leon Garfield, Philippa Pearce, Isabel Quigly, and others report on the season's latest offerings on December 9.

EMILY BRONTË

A BIOGRAPHY BY WINIFRED GERIN

"One of the great biographies of recent times," said Lord Blake of Winifred Gerin's *Charlotte Brontë*. Her study of Emily is in every way a worthy successor, an informed, perceptive portrait of a singular genius. "The most important biographical study of Emily that has so far appeared."—NAOMI LEWIS in *New Read On*, BBC Radio 4. 20 plates £3.50

The Victorian Country House

MARK GIROUARD

The Victorian age was a boom for country house building. Mark Girouard writes appealingly about the medieval fantasies, overgrown cottages, Gothic mansions, and French châteaux that sprang up during the period; 160 half-tone plates accompany his text. £12

The Embattled Mountain

F. W. D. DEAKIN

"It is a document of historical importance and nothing better or more moving has been written about the Second World War"—THE EARL OF BIRKENHEAD in the *Sunday Telegraph* 33 photographs 2 maps £3.75

The Oxford Book of Invertebrates

DAVID NICHOLS and JOHN A. L. COOKE

Illustrated by DEREK WHITELEY

"If you are interested in identifying the sea urchin you've just impaled your foot on, or the spider that has sent your wife into hysterics, this book is for you."—*New Scientist* 96 pages of colour plates £3

Ralph Vaughan Williams

A PICTORIAL BIOGRAPHY

JOHN E. LUNN and URSULA VAUGHAN WILLIAMS

This splendid picture book covers the whole of Vaughan Williams' long life from his birth in the Vicarage at Down Ampney to his last years at Hamworth Terrace. Printed in two colours with four-colour frontispiece 247 photographs 11 drawings £3.30

BBC Pronouncing Dictionary of British Names

Edited and transcribed by GERTRUDE M. MILLER

"Armed with this book the outsider need no longer mumble and stumble over such classic snarls and pitfalls as Cholmondeley, Happpisburgh (Hayborne) or Keighley (Keethly)."—*The Times* £2

Photography

JOHN HEDGECOCK and MICHAEL LANGFORD

"Photographers in search of a good handbook need look no further.... The illustration is of the highest quality and the text is authoritative and helpful."—*Yorkshire Post* £1.50 Oxford Paperbacks Handbooks for Artists

Oxford University Press

Erving Goffman

"On every page of Erving Goffman's never less than brilliant books one finds fascinating scraps of information and observation not only about *Vogue* models, clergymen and the dead, but also about Sheldahl crofters, Canadian Army dentists, dukes, beauticians, rajahs.... Goffman is certainly a superb social observer and is probably unique among sociologists, dead as well as living... in his ability to see the familiar with the eyes of a stranger" Alasdair MacIntyre, *New Statesman*

Relations in Public

£3.50

Nasser

A political biography

Robert Stephens

"A compilation of brilliance, drawn from extensive background reading, and years of acquaintanceship with and interviewing in the Middle East" Anthony McDermott, *Guardian* £4.75

Arthur's Britain

Leslie Alcock

A circumstantial and fully-documented portrait of the Arthur of history, by the director of excavations at Cadbury-Camelot. Heavily illustrated with photographs, drawings, maps £3.95

The First Day on the Somme

1 July 1916

Martin Middlebrook

"Mr Middlebrook, under the strong influence of compassion and fascinated horror, has achieved a manner both lucid and eloquent.... The "butcher's bill", in the eighteenth-century phrase, is all the more moving because we have been given so many individual stories of how men enlisted and how they faced their first disastrous battle" *The Times Literary Supplement* Illustrated £3.95

The Greening of America

Charles A. Reich

This extraordinary book, a bestseller here as well as in America, describes a new revolution of the young: that of consciousness, to achieve freedom and community. £2.50

Allen Lane The Penguin Press

André Deutsch

V. S. Naipaul IN A FREE STATE

His greatest work of fiction. 'I consider Naipaul the finest living novelist writing in English.' Francis Wyndham, *The Listener*.
A book of such lucid complexity and such genuine insight, so deft and deep, that it somehow manages to agitate, charm, amuse and excite the reader all at the same pitch of experience. Denis Potter, *The Times*.
Second impression £1.75

Hildegard Knef THE GIFT HORSE

'An excellent book.' Clive James, *The Observer*.
'Honest to the point of despair.' Sheridan Morley, *The Sunday Telegraph*.
Third impression £2.50

William Rushton

THE DAY OF THE GROCER

The 93-year-old satirist and eccentric dancer reveals the uncensored truth behind the Tories' first year in office.
'The second best book ever written.' H. Wilson 98p

Fred Barnett COUNTRY MATTERS

'Barnett writes with bounding comic aplomb.' Mary Borg, *New Statesman*.
'A real comic talent.' Richard Boston, *The Observer*.
£2.00

George Axelrod

WHERE AM I NOW — WHEN I NEED ME?

'It's bawdy and kind and indescribable. Read it.' Janice Elliott, *The Sunday Telegraph*.
£1.50

John Kenneth Galbraith

A Contemporary Guide To ECONOMICS, PEACE and LAUGHTER

'Beautifully written... Galbraith holds up a huge mirror to society... very funny indeed.' Alan Coddington, *The Guardian*.
£2.50

NEW PENGUINS

The Life and Times of Private Eye 1961-1971

Edited by Richard Ingrams.
A selection of the best of Private Eye. (Original) £1.50 Allen Lane The Penguin Press hardcover £2.50

The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life Erving Goffman

Professor Goffman analyses the structure of social encounters from the perspective of the dramatic performance. 40p

The Pelican Latin American Library

This new series will attack current ignorance of an area in economic and political turmoil, filling in the background against which such men as Che Guevara have fought and are still fighting. The first four titles are:

Capitalism and Underdevelopment in Latin America

Andre Gunder Frank 55p

For the Liberation of Brazil

Carlos Marighela (Original translation) 30p

Guatemala - Another Vietnam?

Thomas and Marjorie Melville (Original) 55p

The Twenty Latin Americas Volumes 1 and 2

Marcel Niedergang 60p each

Darwin and the Beagle

Alan Moorehead

This beautifully illustrated book tells the story of the man and the voyage that changed the course of human thought and belief on evolution. £1.25

Tutankhamen

Christiane Desroches-Noblecourt

A reissue in anticipation of the huge exhibition of the treasures from the tomb which will be presented next year in London. 75p

The Penguin Book of Comics

George Perry and Alan Aldridge

A new and supercharged edition of an old favourite. £1.25 Allen Lane The Penguin Press hardcover £2.50

Who's crazy?

by ALEX COMFORT

THOMAS SZASZ has

recently documented the

extent to which "madness"

has meant the unwillingness

to behave as all reasonable

people expect, reasonableness

being an attribute of

authority. The full account

of Zhores Medvedev's psychiatric

incarceration and release

by Soviet authority is a

worthy follow-up to his book

on the handicaps of Soviet

science. Written with his

twin brother Roi, it comes at

a highly appropriate moment,

for a world congress of

psychiatry is about to meet in

Mexico. Before we hasten to

use the affair Medvedev

simply to harass the Soviet

delegation to that congress

(who probably didn't per-

sonally have any hand in the

matter) it might pay us to

remember that mental reports

on politically obnoxious

persons are not confined to

the Soviet Union.

The book, as we have come

to expect from Medvedev, is

frank, moving, sincere and

wildly funny with the sort of

deadpan Gogolian humour

which reduces Establishment

types in all countries to

inarticulate rage. Picked on

because an adolescent son was

showing signs of "will,"

bundled off to a special insti-

tute devoted to the diagnosis

and intimidation of dangerous

thoughts, Zhores was ex-

tricated by a massive protest

from Soviet science—how prob-

ably by second thoughts from

some of its less disturbed

administrators.

Kafka couldn't have done it

better, though the style is

pure Alice in Wonderland.

You must be mad, or you

wouldn't have come here."

Less useful citizens—writers,

for example, who aren't liable

to discover things or get inter-

national status—have fare-

less well. Whatever happens

in the future to the Terrible

Twins, they have done their

country a service in exposing

abuses which are as uncon-

stitutional there as here, and

which does not worry the KGB.

As a blow against idiots who

A QUESTION OF MADNESS, by Zhores and Roy Medvedev (Macmillan, £2.75).

are stunting the science of a

great nation, it deserves a

Lenin Prize.

But its significance is a

great deal more than local,

and it generates an uneasy

feeling that before we become

too smug about democracy we

might easily find ourselves in

the same boat. There are

enough conformist psychiatric

writings in the West (about

the "immaturity" of the

young, of revolutionaries,

pot-smokers, of avant-garde

artists to make us watch our

step. The fuel is there if

someone should want to make

use of it. Our Establishment

medicine would not think it

desirable to "adjust" a Toten-

kommando leader bothered

about his job; we can see the

virtue of that nonconformity

clearly enough. But a

troubled infantry officer in

Vietnam, an executive who

thought his company might be

poisoning the sea, or an atomic

scientist who formed the con-

clusion that certain military

planners were "a part of a

psychopathic? Given the right

climate of crisis, I'm not so

sure.

The original Russian title of

the Medvedev book was

simply "Who's crazy now?" A

madman, Szasz points out, is some-

one of unconventional and

unpopular behaviour who can

be cast as a scapegoat. "Rich

and poor alike have their

vices and the poor are

punished for them."

Medvedev doesn't dilate on

this theme: his only concern

is to get official malignant

idiots off the neck of science

in the country he loves. But

the international conference,

held as it will be, if it has

any sense of responsibility—

with the growing gap between

individual mental health and

the attitudes of society, may

so home uneasy. I hope it

will.

YOUR DEAR LETTER, edited

by Roger Fulford (Evanston,

£4.00).

VICKY, by Daphne Bennett

(Golden Harrow, £3.50).

VICTORIA AND HER

DAUGHTERS, by Nina Epton

(Weidenfeld and Nicolson,

£2.50).

V & A

Isabel Quigly

THE Victorians appear to

have aged at what seems

such an alarming rate

that they seem almost

to have skipped youth al-

together and gone straight

from childhood into middle

age, grown quite suddenly

boxlike, monolithic, and

frigidly plain. This is

particularly so of the Queen's

own family: a photograph of

her five daughters looks like

a group of plump middle-aged

women with a child of 4 or

five in the middle, daughter of

eyes, grandchild of one of

them, you might think, until

you realise from the caption

that they are all sisters, three

teenagers and a 22-year-old

who looks 40.

This premature maturity

tends to make one forget the

youthfulness of Victoria and

Albert when they married

(both around 20), the fact that

Victoria was a grandmother at

39, that Vicky, her eldest

child, was proposed to, wildly

in love and engaged to, with

her parents' consent, at the age

of 14. The mental image we

have of an elderly widow makes

one astonished that (according

to Vicky) when Albert died

Victoria was "going for

another child: just as the

supposed staidness of the

court makes one forget the

freedom and gaiety of the

children's lives, at least until

Albert's death, and the relatively

progressive treatment of

the shock of some visiting

royals—uncensored reading

of newspapers (at least in

Vicky's case), serious con-

sideration of adult con-

versations, inclusion in adult

conversation: no question of

their being seen and not heard.

Selections from the corre-

spondence of the Queen and

her daughter Vicky, Princess

Royal, German Crown

Princess, then Empress, who

wrote to each other twice a

week (the Queen's letters

alone extend to 60 bound

volumes), are being edited by

Roger Fulford. "Dearest

Child" and "Dearest Mama"

were the first two volumes,

and now comes Your Dear



One of the wilder flights of the Victorian imagination: the winter garden at Helton House, Buckinghamshire (1822-3), where Alfred de Rothschild lived in "eccentric nouveau-riche magnificence."

Victorian master builders

by NIKOLAUS PEVSNER

THE triumphant progress of

the appreciation of Victor-

ian architecture is contin-

uing. Looking back at the

beginnings, one has to record

Professor Hitchcock in

America and H. L. Goodhart-

Rendel in England. Profes-

sor Hitchcock's volume of

"The Pelican History of Art"

is a milestone (1965), the full

representation of nineteenth-

century buildings in the later

volumes of "The Buildings of

England" is another. On one

of the latter Dr Girouard

worked in 1968-9. He, then

joined "Country Life," then

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Hutchinson

Arthur Koestler

Lieutenant Calley's story is told to John Sack

George Steiner/Sunday Times

£2.00/illustrated

Body Count

Mark Kain/Sunday Mirror

£2.00

Penelope Mortimer

Marvellously exact and unsparring portrait of middle-aged loneliness

John Whitley/Sunday Times

£2.75

Frederick Forsyth

Virtually in a class by itself; subtle, fast-moving, superbly written, unputdownable

John Ardash/The Times

£2.00

Keith Roberts

...a savage story... told with exceptional narrative skill

Sunday Times

£2.50

Hilda Lewis

...most convincing

The Times

£2.50

Edited by Sheridan Morley

The first in an exciting new series of annuals for theatre-lovers, by writers and artists deeply involved in the theatre

£3.80/illustrated

Hutchinson

Goffman's brief encounters

by PETER WORSLEY

TO be made to think hard is never a comfortable experience. First looking into Goffman's pages is even more disturbing, since every trivial action—glances, "cracks," quite formal greetings—suddenly become charged with momentousness. It's like reading Freud; afterwards, you worry about walking on the lines between the paving-stones.

Goffman is essentially a miniaturist. It is the detail of interpersonal life in public that he seizes upon. He uses several shock techniques. The first is the anthropological: to compare the ordinary and familiar with the exotic, the extraordinary, or unacceptable (mental hospitals and concentration camps). The second is the obverse: Brecht's "alienation effect"—to look at "taken-for-granted" routines and assumptions with the same coolness that one would bring to the study of the customs of the Trobrianders, and to see just what these assumptions are (of course, the walls and furniture around us are harmless—until we move to

Belfast). Implicit meanings are thus brought out: where we stand physically precludes where we stand socially. The third is to look for universals, even beyond human society, for Goffman makes free with comparisons with animal behaviour.

The juxtaposition of the incongruous is thus a basic Goffman ploy. Life becomes one extended zeugma—if spies deceive, put on elaborate displays of being normal, give off false cues, etc., so do we all—at parties, in bed, and in the office. If we feel a sense of shock, however, at being bracketed with spies, Goffman cools us down, for he reminds us that he's back to the very familiar—making us see what a very complicated business holding hands in public is.

He also shocks by juxtaposing high academic writing—legal theory, ethology, psychiatry—with everyday reports of life drawn from newspaper crime reports, or even from novels, etc. These become the kernel of Goffman's sociology. They are all socially and morally problematic, all of a sudden. How do we manage our relations with other ped-

RELATIONS IN PUBLIC: Microstudies of the social order, by Erving Goffman (Allen Lane/The Penguin Press, £3.50).

trians in the street? How do we show we are "with" someone at a party? How do we keep relationships going by "supportive ritual," or repair breakdowns by "remedial ritual"? How do we judge when a person is acting "out of character"? What do we mean by this, and how do we react? How do we make an instant moral judgment of a person from his visible behaviour?

The acts regulating these elemental social relationships are usually unscrutinised and occur at lightning speed. Words may not even be used. But in these instant interactions we show appreciation, or are cool; we stride merrily though we try to look relaxed; we signal trust while we plot to betray.

social "work," infused with moral notions, if we are to keep our place in the world. To write about all this, as Goffman does, with the greatest lucidity and wit, is a further achievement in its own right, for he amuses as well as stimulates; apothegms, sardonic jokes, and funny illustrations abound: there is so much coruscating about, and piling of rococo elaboration upon qualification, that it is hard at times to keep the line of thought in sight because of the fireworks exploding in the footnotes.

Thus, to illuminate one process of collusion—the use of respectable "covers" to conceal unrespectable behaviour—he describes the "beard," a person who accompanies an illicit couple on public occasions so that he can play the part of the coupled male and thus protect his friend. The full flowering of the "beard" role, he tells us in a footnote, "were those members of royal entourage who married the king's current favourites to provide these ladies with a presentable reason to be at court. Such men—institutionalised beards—had a special patriotism, for they

were willing to lay down their lives for their country."

It is easy enough to point to the limitations of a purely interpersonal sociology, to point to diminishing returns, or to ask how this kind of research and theorising is to be related to other styles of social-science work.

But anyone foolish enough to write it off as frivolous would be well advised to read the concluding essay on insanity, for here Goffman brings to bear on mental "illness" the battery of concepts he sometimes, indeed, plays with for their own sake and for his and our amusement, by showing, in a serious and radical way, that the manic person is one who does not keep his required place, who creates organisational havoc, and whose family then collude with others to have him "certified." Goffman's approach treats him merely as the "symptom carrier for a sick set-up," deposited in a "hopeless storage dump trimmed with psychiatric paper."

Beneath the jokes, then, is the seriousness, just as embedded in the apparently trivial lies the profound.

Daring young men & flying circuses

by PETER ECKERSLEY

IN any bestiary of the stars there ought to be a small place for Dudley Moore. The plastic mac philosophers created by Cook and Moore for their television series, the pair of seedy misbegotten who discussed the nature of life and art in steamy cats and whose reach invariably exceeded their grasp. Twelve of the scripts have now been published—under the secondary title "The Dagenham Dialogues"—in a tall format presumably designed to fit into an old Christmas sock.

The characters have given up their days to spleen and idleness and discuss anything from erotic passages in Nevill Shute (the dirtiest author they know) to the way the eyes in Vernon Ward duck paintings follow you round the room. They boast ("I took her up West Ham way, you know") and they blurt ("Beethoven was born in 'er, Flanders... His mother was a weaver and, er, his father was a weaver"). Nothing has filtered through to them from the top and along some terrible arterial road they play out their own very funny theatre of the absurd.

Performers who write their own material often take enormous pratfalls, but a large part of the ridiculous charm of the Monty Python team is that a gang of writers have come together and managed to look relatively professional and unselfconscious on screen while shovelling the stuff out.

They even manage to look good in drag, and it is perhaps the conviction in their playing—and Terry Gilliam's quaintly fresh and funny animations—which made the show appear a brighter new seam that perhaps it was. On the page it is rather traditional knockabout—answers to lonely hearts, club advertisements (a best cock offers "Hello, Sailor" and "Biggles Flies Undone") and silly games for rainy days, like the Friends of Assisi game where the player pretending to be Saint Francis deals six cards to each player, all sit motionless and the first player to move becomes Saint Francis of Assisi.

Or Drabble, a word game for two to four players, where the four players sit from left to right and the first player to write a novel wins. But it

DUD AND PETE, by Peter Cook and Dudley Moore (Methuen, 55p).

MONTY PYTHON'S BIG RED BOOK (Methuen, £1.50).

THE DAY OF THE GROCER, by William Rushton (Deutsch, 95p).

ANTON, by Beryl Antonia Yeoman (New English Library, £2).

INTIMATE RELATIONS, by T. E. B. Clarke (Michael Joseph, £1).

is worth having the definitive rules and a map of the course for the Upper Class Twit of the Year race.

Rushton's book opens with the Prime Minister asleep in the old nursery at Number Ten surrounded by the rails of Clement Attlee's old train set, and a new public executioner just appointed—"Cocky Forbes, from 'varicose-brained demimonde of advertising'."

An assassination attempt on the Premier, no less is Mr Rushton's ambitious theme, and he handles a large cast of characters—Lady Foul-beach, Sir Alec, Adelaide La Perouse—with the flourish of Buchanan, or somebody. It is often extremely funny and in the best traditions of "Private Eye," as Mr Rushton learned the trade and Beryl Antonia Yeoman—a cartoonist Anton—found a happy home for some of her more outrageous cartoons just before her death last year at the age of 53. This rather pricey collection of some of her work is a worth-while reminder of what a fine cartoonist she was, with great elegance, clarity, and good humour—the kind of qualities which in a jazz pianist were once referred to as "the bar and no messing." The cartoons are placed with enormous precision in their social time and place and it is one of the most coherent and genuinely witty collections for a long time.

A pleasant stocking-filler from T. E. B. Clarke, a running narrative about a scandalous family built up from bizarre Victorian illustrations with new captions. An old trick, a one-off joke, but this one is rather more and rather ruder than usual.



A characteristic Rushton stroke from "The Day of the Grocer" — "extremely funny and in the worst possible taste."

Diaghilev's faun

by OLEG KERENSKY

MUCH more than a mere biography, Richard Buckle's Nijinsky is also something less. In the course of nearly five hundred pages, complete with photos, drawings, source footnotes and a bibliography, Nijinsky is firmly placed in the context of ballet history. The whole Diaghilev period is described in the loving detail we would expect from the organiser of the celebrated Diaghilev Exhibition. We are told of Diaghilev's career both before and after his comparatively brief liaison with Nijinsky, of the rivalry between Pavlova and Karavina, and of Diaghilev's relationships with his backers, choreographers, dancers, and lovers.

Diaghilev and Nijinsky first met in 1908; the dancer married and was dismissed from the ballet in 1913; he appeared with it again in America in 1916-7, giving his last performance in Buenos Aires on September 26, 1918. This period is covered extensively with quotations from reviews and from unpublished recollections of colleagues and admirers.

Mr Buckle is extremely good at re-creating jealousies and intrigues, for example the hostility between Fokine and Grigoriev on the one hand and Nijinsky on the other. He is also good at exposing of conflicting eyewitness reports. He describes Nijinsky's choreographic method and the final products, accepting the view that he was a revolutionary pioneer ahead of his time. "L'Après-Midi d'un Faun" was probably the first ballet in which the choreography could be called independent of the music, "Jeux" was almost

NIJINSKY, by Richard Buckle (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £3).

the first with a contemporary theme, and "Rite of Spring" matched Stravinsky's new kind of music with a new expressive use of the dancers' bodies.

An earlier view of Nijinsky was that he was always clearly inept and that it caused his choreography to go to his extremes. For a long time his creative work, like that of his sister Bronislava, seemed a dead end but her ballets are much admired now and our avant-garde choreographers seem to have taken over where Nijinsky left off. Mr Buckle sees no evidence that Nijinsky was mad until shortly before he was confined in 1918. He also destroys certain other legends: Nijinsky did not fail to wear a jock-strap at the performance which caused him to be dismissed from the Imperial Russian Ballet; the Dowager Empress did not complain. Nor was he primarily homosexual; on the contrary, Mr Buckle thinks he was sexually more interested in girls. In spite of his emotional need for a protective father-figure.

The book is surprisingly reticent almost old-fashioned, about Nijinsky's sex life; we are told with whom he did it, but not what he did. Nor does Mr Buckle explain or fully describe Nijinsky's humanity. More seriously, he does not use much psychological insight into Nijinsky's personality, nor does he describe his style and technique as a dancer. Perhaps these things are impossible. And perhaps the history of Nijinsky's life is more valuable than the biography some of us might have preferred.

Pulpit power

by MARTIN JARRETT-KERR

IN GOD'S NAME: Examples of Preaching in England, 1534-1662, by John Chaudes (Hutchinson, 66p).

A PRIVILEGE, surely, to have lived in a period when the mass media had great power as then the most powerful mass medium. Of course this power could be employed to hideous as well as noble ends; this selection does not shrink from giving us sermons of pious blood-lust, incitements to executions. Yet it is a prose that can (e.g.) rise to the astonishing control of a Laud who, on the scaffold, defends himself with dignity and metaphysical wit—like "Saint John Baptist (who) had his head danced off by a lewd woman."

In this superb anthology we get the crude and the polished, the comic and the solemn, John Breford urging the hearers to "forget the law of the Lord's hands are nailed, they cannot strike thee"; but also the fantastic aphorisms of Thomas Drant—"O men, O Lilies, O field of Grass, O Flowers of Decay. Yet came Christ among such Lilies to gather up such fleeting flowers of flesh..." John Dod's brilliant and witty extempore sermon on Matt preached under duress from a tree to drunken students; and Thomas Lushington's sermon on the Resurrection, starting in its modernity—it opens with a Press Conference given by the Soldiers explaining how they were asleep while the Disciples stole Jesus' body.

Thomas Crashaw acting as recruiting officer for Virginia colonists (1609): like a travel agent, he reassures them, "for the distance, it is nothing to speak of: a two months voyage and wee hope wee shall shortly see able to say a word." By contrast, a nostalgic sermon from New England, hearing of the Troubles (1640) back home. Tudor choirboys' behaviour—"how rashly they can into the quire without any reverence... rudely to squat down on their tails and justify with their fellows for a place." Parodies of Puritan preaching and catechising, alongside a generous selection from the Puritan Thomas Adams, who, Mr Chaudes justly claims, has the stature of a Donne or Jeremy Taylor.

His choice from Latimer, Donne, Andrews, and from the Homilies is unexceptionable—no doubt he wanted to avoid the obvious. Perhaps he is a little unfair to the Puritans; his own taste is so obviously for the sober moderates. But 600 pages of close print, a library in itself, gives a range and variety that is unsurpassed, and much of it you won't find anywhere else.

Often you're battered: but occasionally soothed—as by Jeremy Taylor, "it is lawful to smell of a rose, or live in feathers, or change the posture of our body in bed for ease. God hath given us leave to be delighted in those things which he made to that purpose." And that, we find, can include even sermons.

Caesar's wives

by DOUGLAS JOHNSON

SOME historians are concerned with identifying the notabilities of the Napoleonic period and understanding their power. Others seek to establish the nature of French population growth in these years. But there are still many who wish to continue studying the Emperor and his entourage, curious about Napoleon's private life, as it does to the rocky and fair-haired Marie-Louise, with her fixed, Viennese doll's smile.

It was in 1809 that Napoleon told Josephine that he was arranging for the annulment of their marriage. "In politics," he said, "there is no heart, only head" and it was in order to have an heir that he married the Austrian Archduchess who was 22 years younger than him. Yet, as Mr Turnbull tells us in his new biography, when she was in labour with his son and the doctors were worried, Napoleon gave the order: "if it was a question of the mother's life or the child's, then they should save the mother. There was often much that was fine and humane about Napoleon."

This emerges too from Mr Cronin's elegant and scholarly work which is essentially devoted to Napoleon as a person. He gives us an attractive portrait of this energetic, impatient man, and an impressive account of the dramatic circumstances of his life. Obviously, Mr Cronin is more ambitious than Mr Turnbull and seeks to tell a story which is on a vaster scale.

But it was during the period

NAPOLEON'S SECOND EMPIRE, by Patrick Turnbull (Michael Joseph, £4).

NAPOLEON, by Vincent Cronin (Collins, £3.50).

of his second marriage that Napoleon both reached the summit of his power and experienced decline and defeat. Once he had realised the extent of his defeat he considered how this would affect his wife. "Caesar can become an ordinary citizen," he said, "but it is not easy for his wife to renounce being Caesar's consort." For a long time he hesitated to tell her to come with him to his exile on Elba. Before the year was out, he realised that she had shunned him. Too fearful, too obedient towards her father, the Emperor, she was too ready to settle down with the handsome General Neipperg and live a happy domestic life in Parma.

Then Mr Cronin shows us Napoleon on St Helena pinning all his hopes on his son, whom he believed would be called to the throne of France one day. But at the age of 21, Napoleon II was to die of consumption. Marie-Louise had seen little of him, and in his last illness she is said to have been a little eager to nurse him. Perhaps Mr Turnbull's judgment that she failed both Napoleon and Napoleon II is a little harsh. But both these biographers emphasise that Napoleon was often unfortunate in his relations and companions.

Peepshowmen

by HARRY WHEWELL

FROM Dickens's "Pickwick Papers" to Stanley Reynold's "Better Red Than Dead," I don't remember ever reading a book embellished with that old-fashioned device of the chapter heading which I didn't enjoy. No doubt, this is largely chance and hundreds of bad books must have summarised thousands of lurid chapters in this engaging way that never fails to evoke the ghost of Mr Jingle. But I am yet to encounter one and the latest example to come my way, Vic Taylor's "Peepshowmen of a Showman"—an autobiographical account of 60 years spent on the outer fringes of the entertainment world—does more than just keep the record intact.

Here is the prospectus to "Peepshowmen": "My early days, introducing my uncle, a phenologist, the peepshow; pitching; a

REMINISCENCES OF A SHOWMAN, by Vic Taylor (Allen Lane, The Penguin Press, £1.95).

TRAVELLING PEOPLE, by Duncan Dallas (Macmillan, £2.75).

gang of crooks; circuses; the meeting with Captain Kettle; I leave school; at Oxford; back at Portsmouth.

The juxtaposition of "I leave school" and "at Oxford" calls for a word of explanation. Oxford was not where Mr Taylor went to college. It is where his uncle Leonard won a live donkey as first prize in a comic song competition. But that aside the prospectus is far from being a false one. Indeed, it is a very fair sample of a readable book written in an un-literary but highly literate

style about a whole range of recondite activities from busking and headless illusions, through mind reading to Punch and Judy shows.

Something of the same ground is covered by Duncan Dallas in "Travelling People." But his sweep is rather wider, embracing the whole world of the fairground as it is today and as it has been at other times in its stormy history. Moreover, whereas Mr Taylor's book is highly personal, Mr Dallas's aim approaches encyclopaedic coverage of his subject extending to a glossary of fairground terms.

Let no one think, however, that it is a work for the serious student and not the casual reader. A dip anywhere will reveal such gems as a "dodgy label" for "The Fall of Greaves" and consisting simply of a dropped candle, or "The Wonder Spotted Boy" who made £200 profit in two years for some small-time Barnum before dying of measles.

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Gone dancing

by GEORGE MELLY

NOSTALGIA becomes attached not only to things we loved in the past but to things we may have positively disliked, to plaster castians or cinema décor or, as in the case of Mr. McCarthy, to commercial dance music. For although in his extreme youth he admits to a fondness for Ambrose and his peers, he later became one of the more rigorous jazz purists, and it is only comparatively recently that the rose-tinted spectacles of time have renewed his interest in the enthusiasm of his youth.

His book is scholarly, a mass of information about the development of the dance band from its tentative beginnings at the turn of the century to its decline in the early fifties. It's deliciously illustrated too. There seated against "modernistic" band stands or posing with their instruments against carefully cast studio shadows are the musicians with their neat hair-line moustaches and hair appropriately combed into grooves like 78 rpm gramophone records. Meanwhile the text, covering alternate chapter by chapter the American scene and the parallel British or European developments, shakes the memory of anyone old enough to have slid around on the local palisade strewn floor or changed the needle in a wind-up gramophone.

McCarthy's only difficulty in deciding exactly when to draw the line between dance music and jazz, and at times he seems to me a little arbitrary. Otherwise it's a splendid wallow and full of period touches.

Writing for instance of Fred Elizalde, the well-bearded American expatriate band leader of the twenties, McCarthy points out that he composed, among other works, a "symphonic jazz suite" called "Heart of a Nigger." Such a writer, the author, "was the prevailing ignorance about racial matters at the time that Elizalde apparently considered the name in no way insulting to black people." A few years later, Ambrose performed it at the London Palladium but this time, recognising "Nigger" was not perhaps a wholly acceptable epithet, "the title was changed

THE DANCE BAND ERA, by Albert McCarthy (Studio Vista, £4.20).
THE WORLD OF DUKE ELLINGTON, by Stanley Dance (Macmillan, £3.50).

to "Heart of a Coon" in what was presumably meant to be a conciliatory gesture."

That "presumably" is an indication of what gives this book its edge. McCarthy, while in love with his subject, is aware of its absurdities, and equally conscious of that basic unfairness which allowed white musicians to make fortunes from the inventions of far less well rewarded black ones.

At the same time he never tries to put his subjects down as if they were operating in today's climate. The irony, while sharp, is kind, the judgement objective. A useful and enjoyable book and an immaculate piece of research and social history.

One of the great bands more or less excluded in this book because of its predominant jazz orientation is Duke Ellington. This is not in fact an original book but a compilation of taped interviews with the Duke himself and the more prominent members of his orchestra both past and present, and a reprint of articles about Ellington, his music and life style, which Dance has written for this or that journal over the years.

The book's failure is not the fault of its author but of its subject. Ellington, music aside, is an adept at giving away nothing inside a smooth sophisticated surface. The musicians themselves jump off the page. They have come from every kind of jazz background from Storyville on and they reveal themselves for better or worse in a few sentences. The Duke, on the other hand, respects conventional and safe to what opinions he will vouchsafe us, remains an enigma.

To read the book is like peering the layers off an onion. There seems to be nothing at the centre but then, as we know from the music, that just can't be so.

Words for images

by DEREK MALCOLM

BEREFT now of its former millions, for whom a weekly dose of the movies never failed, the commercial cinema lurches from one year to the next feeding on past memories of ever-diminishing hopes of future jackpots. Yet anyone who says the cinema is dead, or even dying, simply isn't looking hard enough at the product. It is alive and well and living elsewhere, away from yesterday's elephantine places oriented towards a smaller, more selective audience.

You can tell that by the books, dozens of them, which now exist to explain a 75-year-old phenomenon that once scarcely seemed to need the written word to underline its pretensions. Parker Tyler's *Magic and Myth of the Movies* (Secker and Warburg, Cinema Two Reprint, £2.95, paper £1.50) makes it all seem heavy weather. It looks behind the commercial clichés to find a superstructure. Freudian or psychic, that lifts them into the realms of high art, or high camp as the case may be. His often tortured, frequently labyrinthine way of elevating cinematic real estate into totems owes more to his imagination than poured into the subject matter—no wonder Gore Vidal's *Myra Breckinridge* took him to his/her heart.

Others like Mr. Tyler seize avidly on little-known directors to expiate for all those rainy evenings at the Romy. Nicholas Garnham's *Sannei Fuller* (Secker, Cinema One series, £1.75, paper, 95p) is a thorough job by way of finding more than meets the eye. "Godard" he says, "may intellectually admire Mao's thoughts, but Fuller has the innocent courage actually to film them in a sloganising style." Reality? The insights of these two books are real but surely overblown.

It is much easier to dip into another Cinema Two reprint, *Garbo and the Nightwatchmen* (£3.50, paper, £1.90). Alistair Cooke's quirky selection of reviews written by British and American critics who could at that time get away with introductions like:

"I have thought the matter over and have come to the conclusion that something will have to be done about the English 'Robert Forsyth', about 'The Forsythian'. Of 'We are apt to forget, among the gangsters and grand passions, that the cinema has other uses than fiction, and yet it is the Gas Light and Coke company which is responsible for the most interesting film I have seen for a long time, Greenpeace's Edgar Anstey's 'Nutrition'."

The Hollywood Musical (Secker, £4) is also goodish value. It has a breezy if light-weight text from John Russell Taylor, of the Times, and a huge reference section by Arthur Jackson. Roger Manvell's *Shakespeare and the Movies* (Dent, £2) is full of interest, though not as accurate as we have come to expect from such an experienced source.

My two favourites, however, among the past months' batch of movie books are Thorold Dickinson's *Discography of Cinema* (Oxford, £3), which seems to me to offer marvellously clear guidelines for the beginner, and Tom Milne's passionately written *The Cinema of Carl Dreyer* (Zwemmer, International Film Guide Series 75p). Mr. Dickinson, Professor of Film at London University and a notable director in his own right, has provided a solid framework in which the history of the cinema can be seen as a reasonably logical process. It isn't often done.

Mr. Milne attempts to put back some blood into the current evaluation of the great Danish director as a maker of impeccably solemn, serious and passionately humanitarian spiritual odysseys. He succeeds through sheer power of analysis though even I boggle a little at the description of *Gertrude* as "a Gnostic masterpiece." But he is right. Dreyer could be lyrical, funny, erotic and entirely removed from that eternal dark-night-of-the-soul stodge which so puts off your average film society members. The good news is that someone as eloquent as Mr. Milne has at last said so.

WOODLANDERS

by BRUCE CAMPBELL

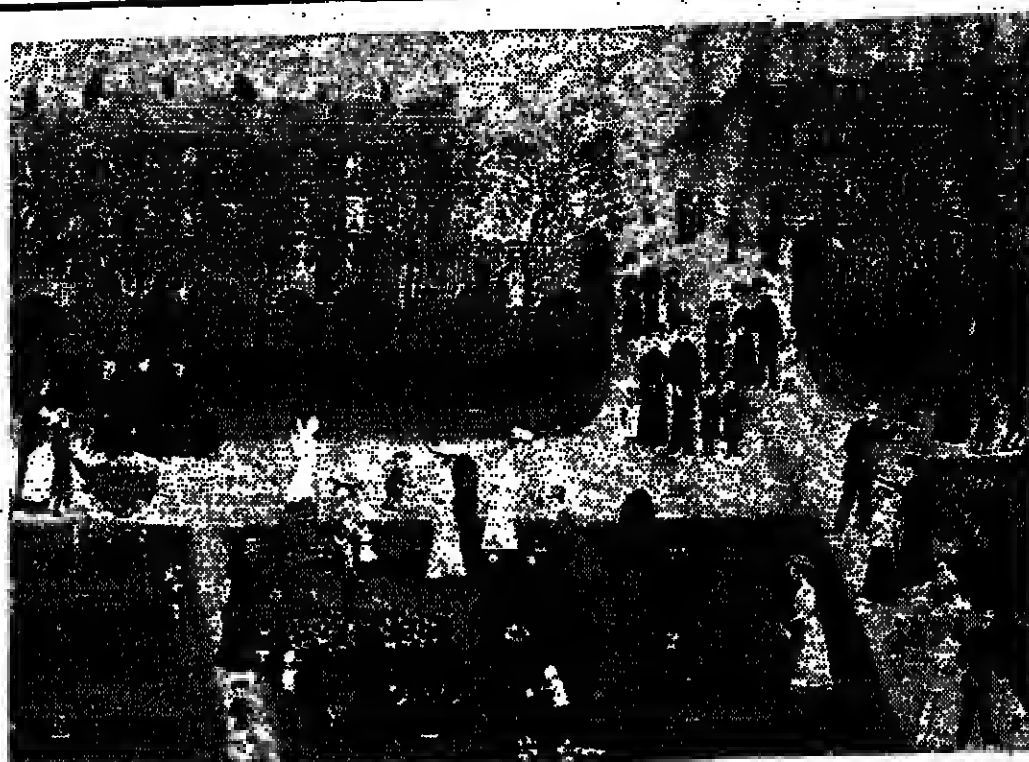
LATEST in Collins's new Naturalist main series, now past its half century of titles, is *Woodland Birds*, by Eric Simms (Collins, £3.00). The MOLE, by Kenneth Hellaby (Collins, £2.00).

Eric Simms has ranged all over Britain and Ireland—which gives a great deal of information about the birds of our remaining broad-leaved woods, of the new coniferous forests and of the curious hybrid habitat of suburbia, of which he himself is a denizen, so Dollis Hill in North London. But he goes back in time too, setting the geological and historical scene for his avian actors.

WOODLANDS BIRDS, by Eric Simms (Collins, £3.00).

THE MOLE, by Kenneth Hellaby (Collins, £2.00).

Both books have the high standard of illustration, by colour and monochrome photographs and line drawings that is expected of the New Naturalist.



"Everyone brought spring flowers to the cemetery and George and I looked at our favourite angel"—from "And Miss Carter Wore Pink"

A heyday

by ROBIN THORNER

HELEN BRADLEY was born in 1902 and brought up in a petty bourgeois gentility in a tall Victorian house in the High Street of Leeds, a small textile town in the Pennine foothills east of Oldham. Two years ago she began to paint, to show her granddaughter what life was like as a child in the Edwardian era, when "even the weather was kinder."

Her pictures are primitive and idyllic industrial landscapes dotted with matchstick figures, like Lowry through rose-water spectacles. They have been collected with Miss Bradley's whimsical captions and disarmingly nostalgic

AND MISS CARTER WORE PINK: scenes from an Edwardian childhood, by Helen Bradley (Cape, £1.60).

reminiscence into *And Miss Carter Wore Pink*.

Against a backdrop of gaunt brick mills and coney terraces the Bank Manager salutes the Aunts, prim of bearing and blank of face, while the cobble streets team with spindly children, dogs, and passers-by. It was a world of gossip, walks across the cemetery, "dreadful" mill fires, outside toilets, Pot Markets, the Hope-Ainsworths in their carriage, sailing and skating in the

park, home-cured bread and home-baked hams, the Mothers' Union treat and railway excursions across the fields to Blackpool.

A gracious, spacious, meticulously regulated world, with its adult preoccupations sentimentally filtered through the eyes of a seeing but unheard little girl in a sailor suit. "George and I were going to sleep already, and Aunt Charlotte was taking such a long time to say 'good-night' to the Rev Albert Green, the new and handsome curate. Aunt Frances whispered to Aunt Mary that Charlotte had blushed, and did she think there was anything in it."

Leading the blind

by MONICA FURLONG

I AM not at all sure that any parent who had difficulty in talking to his children about religion would find my answers here. I do not know, for instance, what it would do for an atheist I used to know, whose 7-year-old son believed in Father Christmas but not in God. But what it would do, just by its exuberance, is stimulate interest in the whole thorny subject of religious thinking, making it a livelier proposition than the traditional Christianity has often made it appear.

All the same, I have certain strong reservations about Mr. Wren-Lewis's approach. In his numerous shorter writings of recent years (quoted a little too copiously, at the expense, it seemed to me, of more original religious thinkers) he has explored at length two themes which form the guts of the book. One is that religion has been mistakenly exploited as a "behind-the-scenes" view of God and of life. It has told men that life was not really as

What Shall We Tell the Children? by John Wren-Lewis (Constable, £2.50).

they knew it and experienced it from day to day, and that on its authority they must live as if it was a quite different sort of world. His other axe, ground at even greater length, is that man has discovered the "experimental method," and that this can lead him towards triumphal conquering of his world. Or what Mr. Wren-Lewis calls "Potent Man, man who constantly strives to use matter to express the creativity of his own inner life."

His behind-the-scenes view of religion strikes me as a caricature of what the great religions have taught, though in some cases the caricature is deserved. What they have claimed is that we are blinded creatures and that if we could see better we should see something different. This does not

seem a very difficult proposition; many people who have enjoyed aesthetic experience, or fallen in love, or undergone psychoanalysis, or even, like Mr. Wren-Lewis, taken mesoclin, have felt how poor and partial, how lacking in wholeness, their day-to-day life has been.

As for science, the experimental method, and Potent Man, I would feel happier if Mr. Wren-Lewis showed some sign of awareness that potency cannot create all by itself. He talks warmly of the religious experimentalism of the young, especially with Eastern religions, but he does not seem fully aware of how intense is their contempt of the scientific and technological holism, and indeed for any kind of manipulative approach to life.

It is perhaps the masculinity of the scientific approach to life which has led us into an exaggerated femininity by way of correction and emancipation. This, I believe, is the situation we have to go on from, not the Edwardian Christianity about which Mr. Wren-Lewis is so scathing.

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Pitman Publishing

Holy smoking

by ANN FARADAY

THIS book is a rare phenomenon, a sequel that proves more exciting than its best-selling predecessor, Carlos Castaneda's previous book, *The Teachings of Don Juan* (Penguin), started life as a doctoral thesis in anthropology while the author was still a student at the University of California. He set out to study the Mexican Indians' use of psychotropic plants and got himself adopted as the apprentice of an elderly Yaqui Brujo or shaman.

His account of initiation into states of "nonordinary reality" challenged readers to consider whether it is really possible to explain all the strange experiences induced by peyote and other psychotropic substances as mere hallucination, and the book rapidly became something like a bible for the counter-cultures on both sides of the Atlantic.

Castaneda eventually copped out of his five-year apprenticeship as a victim of the "first enemy of a man of knowledge"—fear—and in the new book he tells how he could not resist returning to Mexico and presenting his mentor with a copy of the *Teachings*. Don Juan accepted it with his usual deprecation of Castaneda's preoccupation with writing and intellectualising: "You know what we do with paper in Mexico? And so began a second cycle of apprenticeship in which Castaneda struggled to learn the art of 'seeing' below the surface of things to the strange world from which many Indians seem to derive a startling power for living intensely—brimful—irrespective of external vicissitudes.

When Castaneda, uneasy about the use of psychedelics, asks: "Why does one have to smoke? Why can't one simply learn to see by oneself?" I have a very earnest desire, isn't that enough? Don Juan replies: "No it's not enough. It's not so simple and only the smoke can give you the speed you need to catch a glimpse of that fleeting world." An illiterate old Indian here anticipates the findings of modern research which suggest that psychedelics increase the brain's rate of processing information from the same organs. May we not also find in due course that such speeding-up opens the doors of perception to realities beyond our ordinary awareness, as well as stimulating the subjective imagination?

Certainly many strange things happen to Castaneda even when he is not under the influence of psychedelics, and he records these experiences

SEPARATE REALITY: further conversations with Don Juan by Carlos Castaneda (Bodley Head, £2.25).

reluctantly because they fly so much in the face of his Western scientific world-view. The book ends with Don Juan telling him that his desire to cling to intellectual clarity—the second enemy of the man of knowledge—has prevented him from learning to "see." (The third enemy is death.)

While there is much in Don Juan's teachings we are likely to reject—his world of witches, demons and spirits, his *cañon* and *cañon* on the nature of reality, and the old-fashioned obedience tests inflicted on his disciple—nevertheless—the "extraordinary power of the old Indian who held the belt and makes this book a literal spell-binder.

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IT is inevitable, when an attractive young woman goes to live in an East African forest for long periods and succeeds in establishing an almost personal relationship with a group of man's nearest relatives, the chimpanzees, that a good story results, irrespective of its value as a piece of research.

In the *Shadow of Man* is the popular version of the material which gained Jane van Lawick-Goodall a Cambridge PhD, although she had no initial degree, and no other scientific papers. The opening chapters, with their anecdotes and somewhat fulsome acknowledgments of help and gratitude to those who made her studies possible and to the students now carrying on much of the work, should not put the reader off the rest of the book—her detailed descriptions of the members of the chimpy community, and their relationships. Anyone who has attempted seriously to watch wild animals, or even domesticated ones, will appreciate the author's extraordinary achievement in becoming accepted by the apes as part of their day-to-day background like the baboon troops also inhabiting the Gombe Stream area of Tanzania. Almost remarkable are the close-up photographs, mainly taken by her husband.

BRUCE CAMPBELL

DENT

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Constable

STRIKING... the book is a... the book is a... the book is a...

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Cash and crocodile tears

RHODESIA: Michael Lake on sanctions, Peter Jenkins on principles

SIX years ago, Mr Wilson, then Prime Minister, told a Commonwealth meeting in Lagos that sanctions would bring down the Smith regime in a matter of weeks, rather than months.

Yesterday, the message from Whitehall was different. Sanctions might come off, but it would be a matter of months rather than weeks. Anyone who assumes that yesterday's agreement, signed in Salisbury, gives the green light for the resumption of trade had better think again. In spite of the psychological impact of the agreement, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office insisted yesterday that sanctions-busters would be fined very heavily.

The Navy blockade of the Beira oil terminal stays on. So do the aerial and travel restrictions. Even if the settlement is ratified, black Africa may still object to airlines flying over their territory direct to Salisbury.

All the while, two factors stand in the way of an easy resumption of normal business. The first is the political acceptability of the terms, which will determine the amount of financial aid Britain provides Rhodesia to service or cushion her outstanding debts. In this context, the degree of investment risk and promise in Rhodesian stocks will depend on the political climate.

We are led to believe that some mention of the financial repercussions of a settlement,



SIR ALEC MEETS LEADERS OF BLACK AFRICAN OPINION

beyond the aid one assumed Britain will provide, for African education, is included in the document spelling out the terms. For instance the Rhodesian administration is likely to need to float conversion stock in London to offer to the holders of out-dated stock which has not been redeemed, and which adds up to nearly £30 million. Britain may well be asked to underwrite this loan. If Rhodesia needs a short-term transfusion of money to get her over the first two years of real independence—her foreign reserves are exhausted—she may come straight to the British Government.

The second factor is that no money can change hands, no "trade can start until the test of acceptability (the fifth principle of the negotiations) has been carried out satisfactorily. The Government is anxious not to take or allow

any action which might make it appear that a settlement was out and dried, that the outcome of the test was a foregone conclusion.

The assessments and the planning, depending on the extent to which Rhodesia is prepared to lift secrecy pending a final settlement, can nevertheless begin. Rhodesia's public debts, in the form of loans floated on the London market, were £56 million at the time of UDI, in 11 stocks. Four of these have fallen due: 31 per cent £1.66, £1.4 million; 24 per cent £5.70, £20.8 million; 34 per cent £7.48, £4.4 million; all held at the Bank of England; and 41 per cent £8.58, £1.2 million at Barclays.

The debt is: unpaid gross interest, £12,549,000; unredeemed stock, £26,136,000; debts to sinking fund, £1,772,000, total £40,457,000.

The sinking fund is enough to pay at least £5 million of these two debts, say, two of the smaller loans, but the fate of the £20.8 million stock is unknown.

On the other hand, there is an untold amount of private Rhodesian money, in current accounts and in stocks and shares, all of which have been frozen. Dividends and interest have, however, been accumulating, and Rhodesians should a settlement go through, will be able to draw on their funds to the tune of several millions.

It was thought, at the time of UDI, that £8 million of British funds were frozen in Salisbury. This figure seems to be an understatement. On the other hand, money has been flowing out of Rhodesia back to Britain in the way of "back door" dividend and interest, and money repatri-

ated by returning migrants, to the tune of £14 million a year, according to one source.

The highest item of trade is tobacco. Britain bought Rhodesian tobacco for one third of her supplies, best Virginia flue-cured tobacco, which has been stored in Rhodesia these six years. There is no London market, and our alternative suppliers in America, Canada and India must be wondering if British manufacturers are going to beat down the Rhodesians at auction, and cut them out.

On the other side, the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders put out a strong supporting notice, pointing out that in 1965 Britain sold 10,600 of Rhodesia's annual import of 15,600 cars, worth £9.5 million to Britain, and welcoming the opportunity to do more to ensure that Rhodesians could drive British cars.

British steel, especially special types, coiling stock (of which Rhodesia is acutely short) and, above all, British capital are likely to move into Rhodesia in dramatic quantities if the deal is confirmed. Mr Smith always argued that he needed to declare independence in order to end the uncertainty over his country, which, he said, was hindering investment and growth. He was proved wrong up to now. A settlement provides the first opportunity to see if he is ultimately correct.

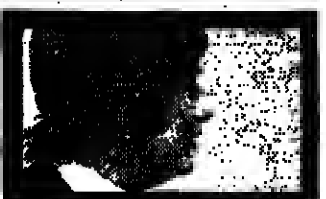
SIR Alec Douglas-Home's career began with Munich and ends strongly with Salisbury. Before setting out he said: "I am concerned with my honour, but not about my reputation." It looks as if he will return with his reputation intact—Munich, Suez, and now Rhodesia, to mention but a few of his life's achievements. In fairness we should leave the question of his honour until we know exactly what he has done, how much he has achieved in the form of real African advancement, and how far he has gone in abandoning his own Five Principles.

The Munich comparison is made not in the spirit of instant moral outrage, but in the cause of calling a spade a spade or white supremacy white supremacy. There was a serious and respectable case to be made for appeasement in the thirties. The appeasers believed we lacked the will and the means to fight the dictators at that time. Right or wrong, it was a patriotic judgment. There is a serious case also to be made for abdicating responsibility for Rhodesia. If there is nothing we can do about it then there is no great dishonour in admitting it. The imperial delusion is no less delusory when taking up the black man's burden than when hankering after the white man's gun boat. From the moment UDI became a fact British responsibility for Rhodesia has been a fiction. The moment of abdication came with our inability or unwillingness to use force at that time. Tiger and Fearless would have been compromised different only in degree from Sir Alec's settlement.

What was so despicable about Munich was that a

moral abdication was made the matter of self-congratulation and deluded popular rejoicing. And what is going to be so despicable about the settlement with Rhodesia is the spectacle of patriotic rejoicing on the Tory benches this afternoon as Sir Alec totters home with his piece of paper and majority rule in our time—although not in his.

PETER JENKINS



Already, the Prime Minister has fired off a telegram of congratulation, and one can almost hear him heaving with glee.

Argument concerning the constitutional principles is bound to be of a theological kind. Unimpeded progress towards majority rule under Mr Wilson's Fearless formula was expertly estimated to leave the whites in power for some fifty years. Whatever Mr Smith has agreed to now will be of academic interest by the time the black challenge to white power in Rhodesia becomes a pressing practical question; there simply is no guarantee against retrogressive amendment under Principle No. 2, for once we have abandoned our legal claim to sovereignty we will be even more powerless in the matter than now. The more telling argument

we may expect to hear is that whatever the intentions of the settlement will mean some improvements in the political status and material well-being of the African. Principle 2 calls for progress towards ending racial discrimination. Progress towards ending the arrival of apartheid is no new thing but can be argued—in the absence of hypocrisy—to be better nothing. And so it probably, provided we are prepared to take upon ourselves the burden of saying that the African really wants not self-governing independence but more food in his belly and more education in his head.

And that is exactly Sir Alec has said, does he and holds at the root of long-standing determination to reach a settlement which corresponds to his view of realities of the situation. Southern Africa. He said New York on January 1966:

"Majority rule in Rhodesia today or tomorrow will bring collapse and ruin. A can't survive on a state of disorder or political anarchy. The harsh reality for the new countries of a continent is that not matter to the people except food and education and exploitation of their resources." So they won't get British freedom under Sir Alec's deal with Mr Smith, but they will get some British money, food and education. Exploitation of their basic resources by British interests will be a problem at all. And with the best of British luck it might be allowed to white lavatories, made Britain, no doubt.

MISCELLANY

Snakes and ladders

POOR COLD-JIM is coming into the warm. Half in, anyway. Jim Callaghan topped the poll last year for the Shadow Cabinet, but times have changed, caucuses are organising, and Labour MPs no longer have to vote on all 12 points. The Shadow Home Secretary was not on anyone's list, and risked slipping down the ladder, if not actually off the end.

But with nominations closing today and polling stretching into next week, Sunny Jim has found a backer. The Common Market Safeguards (for which read right-wing anti-Marketters) has adopted him along with Douglas Jay, Fred Peart, Uncle Peter Shore and all.

The problem is that the Safeguards have now done an electoral deal with the Tribune group. Each has endorsed the other's list as a guide to the respective faithful. But the Tribune men would not accept Jim. To make up the 12 on the combined list, they proposed Stan Orme. The Righties, in turn, have rejected Stan. So the combined list runs to 13 names. Back-bitch?

Mien time

COCKTAILS WITH CHAO: Peking's man at the United Nations has just given his first party. Three hundred guests, cold turkey, curried sea food, beef, Siropian, kebabs, Chinese whisky (somewhere between Bourbon and Scotch, not quite whisky sweet and sour).

And diplomatic party games, like spot the missing



CHAO: party line

delegations. The genial hosts neglected to invite the Australians, New Zealanders or Japanese, all of whom hacked American efforts to keep out Peking. Nor were the logically suspect South Africans, Portuguese, Israelis or Jordanians bidden to the feast. The Russians were asked, though, and sent their senior men, Yakov Malik.

IT TAKES MORE than a 300-mile hike to keep a Canadian polar bear from his favourite garbage dump. Last month 24 bears were orphaned in a much bulkier operation at a cost of \$5,000 from Churchill, Manitoba, to an isolated point on Hudson Bay after local inhabitants complained of their scavenging along the high streets. But bear hunting on the bay apparently holds no charm for the bears, and two of them made the journey back in 15 days, travelling at four times their normal speed of five miles a day. The remaining 22 are feared to be not far behind.

Grave charges

STORMONT IS STRIKING back in the propaganda war. All this week, the Northern Ireland Government is running a series of anti-IRA ads in British press. "The final solution to

the housing shortage but you can't live there—over a drawing of a graveyard. "The IRA has planned a future for you... you've got ten seconds." And yesterday: "The terrorists will take care of you." In this context, with a picture of a girl's hair being shorn.

The Catholic morning paper, the Irish News, was offered the ads, but declined them. "We were in a dilemma as most of the IRA read the Irish News," its advertising manager says. "We had to think of their reaction."

Quite, but even in troubled Ulster every smoke cloud has its silver lining. The December number of Safety, the journal of the British Safety Council, leads its front page with this heading across six columns: "IRA bombing terror cuts work accidents."

Mission school

WHO'S FOR SALISBURY? For the first time since Sir Jack Johnson packed his bags and flew out of Rhodesia on the morning of UDI, Her Majesty will need a full-dress Head of Mission in Mirimba House. Whether he'll be a High Commissioner or an Ambassador is a question for the Commonwealth.

Once he gets back his land legs, Sir Alec will have to decide what manner of man he wants. If it's to be a diplomat who knows his way through the Rhodesian undergrowth, the betting would be on Stanley Finland, who was Johnson's deputy there before UDI. Finland has since been promoted to the third tier in the Foreign Office hierarchy, ripe for an ambassadorship, and was the anchorman in London while Sir Alec and his merry crew were negotiating in Salisbury.

But will HMG want a diplomat at all? The temptation may be to seal the marriage with a political kiss. The precedent is there. Harold Macmillan sent Lord Alport as High Commissioner in a sticky moment to the Rhodesian Federation. A Tory and a peer might be just the thing, even if he has to be elevated for the purpose.

Body blow

THE INDEPENDENT Television Authority agrees the dividing line is thin. Penthouse wanted to advertise, in house wanted to advertise. In seven seconds flat, its Christmas issue. Just the front cover, which has a bare bottom and covered breasts, and the calendar, which has the covers the other way round.

But the authority decreed that girls' magazines were not suitable for family viewing. Down the drain went £10,000. The final line comes into it because, as Penthouse pointed out, the ITA has accepted ads for Diana Dors telling her all in News of the World, and for the high spots of being a Casanova girl—788 men in one short, not yet complete life—in the Sun.

Once rejected, Penthouse heads were put back together for a second try. Would the ITA consider showing the ads late tonight? No, even when the children had been put to bed, the ITA wasn't going to take a risk with the grown-ups. When two or more were gathered together, embarrassment was a distinct possibility.

IS LEEDS City Police Force

overhaul by another Home Office investigation into its morale, discipline, and efficiency?

The question has to be asked because the two police officers convicted yesterday of assaults on the Nigerian vagrant David Oluwale bring to 12 the number of Leeds officers convicted in the past two years. And when the Home Secretary ordered the previous investigation in 1964 it was on the strength of only five convictions in the courts, three dismissals from the force, and two forced resignations, in two years.

What worried the Home Secretary in 1964 was evidence that officers had been accepting protection money from bookmakers. Two inspectors of constab-

lary who held the inquiry reported that the loyalty and efficiency of the force gave no cause for anxiety. And the Leeds force proved them right. For the next seven years not one officer in the force was convicted. This was followed by nine years in which a total of six officers were sentenced by the courts.

The blackest period began two years ago, and this is the record:

February, 1969: Sergeant, acting as co-conspirator, given suspended sentence of two years' imprisonment for stealing from bodies awaiting inquests.

October, 1969: Constable fined £25 for theft from supermarket.

April, 1970: Constable sent to prison for nine months for burglary.

July, 1970: Constable fined £50 for stealing from handbag of policewoman at police station.

August, 1970: Five officers on charges arising from theft of car accessories. Sergeant sent to prison for three years, one constable for 27 months, and another given a suspended sentence and fined £100. Two officers acquitted.

August, 1970: Constable sent to prison for nine

Force with a record

By Michael Parkin

months for indecent assault on two boys and one girl.

November, 1970: Inspector Ellerker and a sergeant sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for conspiracy to pervert justice.

October, 1970: Constable fined £50 for attempted bribery.

November, 1971: Ex-Inspector Ellerker sent to prison for three years and Sergeant Kitching for 27 months for assaults on David Oluwale.

Any investigation ordered into the affairs of Leeds City Police would need to look very closely into the morale and discipline at Millgarth Street Police Station, where Inspector Ellerker and Sergeant Kitching were based, and particularly into the reasons of certain officers for not speaking out against the assaults on Mr Oluwale.

Why did not P.C. Seager protest to the Chief Constable when he was ordered by Inspector Ellerker to write untrue statements in his notebook about an assault on Mr Oluwale? He agreed at the trial that if he had been called to give evidence on that assault he would have been committing perjury.

And P.C. Ronald Woodhead told the court he had said nothing at the time

about seeing Sergeant Kitching urinating on Mr Oluwale.

"A sergeant could make break my career," he added. "Probably no one would have believed me, a constable against a sergeant and an inspector."

Sergeant Frank Abinski said in evidence that he saw Mr Oluwale "kicked in the region of his private parts."

And again this was not reported to superior officers at the time.

David Oluwale had been sent for 18 months before the first inking of what he had suffered in his lifetime, reached officers in authority. And that information can not from someone who had seen the assault, but from an unnamed young police cadet who was disturbed by a conversation he had overheard.

A special sort of loathing

Harold Jackson in New Delhi: Wednesday

YOU CANNOT escape the Indians' interminable loathing of the Pakistanis wherever you go. They are one nation, after all, and 24 years is a short enough time in that perspective. My waiter the other day turned out to come from Lahore, though his memories of his youth in flight amid the chaos of partition have dimmed by now. But they do not recollect the tranquility here. Even as he groped round his mind to recall his family's house and circumstances—and he was only 12 when they fled—I could see the picture growing rosier by the minute.

Life had been rich and easy then, his father a small businessman, his home that sort of cool bungalow you see along every street in the suburban paradise that makes up New Delhi. Now he gets 200 rupees a month—say £3 a week—and is strenuously trying to make arrangements to emigrate to the United States. He looks sad that the possibility of coming to England seems to have receded for ever and lurches around trying to grasp the intricacies of patriotism.

But his bitterness is not against the English; they are too far away and too incomprehensible to register properly. It is Pakistan on which his focus settles. Had it not been for the Muslim League and its insistence on separation he would have inherited his father's business and, perhaps, he would now be sitting ordering goshal wall byranni in a posh restaurant. Instead he is hovershadowed, fusing with the cutlery and dreaming of what might have been. Deep down there is a feeling, fed rather than assuaged by time, that some day he will get his inheritance back.

There is no way of knowing how true the accounts of earlier affluence are, but that is not really the point. The essential element is that the Indian who tells you believes them absolutely himself. The miserable years between have brought immovable conviction.

Mrs Sehgal has been a widow since her husband was reported missing, believed killed in 1962. He was one of the first victims when the Chinese came hopping over the wall of the Himalayas to give India its biggest jolt since independence. So she has to work and had a terrible confrontation with her father-in-law who didn't feel it was at all the thing for a high-class lady to do. She too was born in what is now Pakistan and her eyes also gaze into nowhere when she thinks of past glories.

The family had big estates in the north with servants, estate workers, houses, and a stack in the bank. The whole

lot went when they skipped across the partition line to their co-religionists and the compensation to which they were entitled got lost in the endless wrangling between the two countries about the division of the national treasury. Pakistan wanted a quarter and events got so complicated that in no mood to hand over assets to individuals. But the rights and wrongs of this high-down dispute have long since got lost in personal rancour.

And wealth here, particularly for a woman, has an enormous impact on her status. I went to a Hindu wedding the other night: they are going on all over Delhi at the moment because we are in the season of Auspicious Days according to the astrologers. There was an almighty cow incidentally, when the authorities decided on a practice black-out on an Auspicious Day last week, since thousands of fairy lights are an essential part of the junketing. The girl's father meets the bill, of course, and it must have cost him a packet. Five hundred guests, food coming out of our ears, marquee, brass band, and up like breakfast at Tiffany's. But this is the least that social custom allows a dutiful father to get away with.

Most of the taxi drivers are Sikhs, and they got out of the Punjab bringing with them a bitter hatred of the men who took it over. It is these hard-faced men who give the Indian Army much of its push in the West and they have a long history of running amuck when they feel threatened. So what we are dealing with in these hard-fisted confrontations between the two countries is less a quarrel between two national States than the continuation of a family feud.

Though communalism is still always just around the corner—and the worst slaughter on both sides, it is worth recalling, came in Bengal in 1947—it is curiously absent from the present crisis. But religious feeling emerges, none the less, in a rather tangential fashion.

For many Hindus there is a sense that Pakistan must atone for what it has done these past months in East Bengal. Atonement is a deep undercurrent in Hindu thought, and the cruelties of both sides since last march (the Awami League, after all, took its revenge on the Biharis) have brought a sense of outrage. If world opinion can't get Pakistan to grovel for its misdeeds, then perhaps it will become a moral duty for the Indians.

Oddly enough, one gets the feeling that they really mean it when they say that it will be done more in sorrow than in anger. This must be one of the last bastions of fair play.



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LOOKING BACK over the past eight and a half years in which I have lived in the US I find that my strongest impressions are largely critical. This is perhaps somewhat surprising since I leave the country with a good deal of affection and admiration for its people. They are certainly very different from ourselves. More different than one assumes on arrival. The fact that we have a roughly common language and have been taught to regard each other as cousins induces false assumptions of similarities. As a result, the Englishman probably makes fewer concessions to Americans than he does, say, to Frenchmen whose "foreignness" he clearly recognises.

After a few years' residence in the US, one realises, if one had not done so before, that there is a "European way of life" compounded from things both spiritual and material, which is important to one. This is absent in North America, and exists as much in England as in France or in Italy. An Englishman might conceivably be homesick in France, but he could not languish for the same reason as he may in America — for nostalgia for that indefinable quality that is Europe.

The question most frequently put by Europeans to their compatriots living in the US concerns the real existence of violence in that country. How great, really, is the danger of being beaten up on the street, or knifed or robbed? The statistics, of course, show that there is indeed a far higher incidence of crime and violence in the US than in any European country. But just how much is one conscious of this in one's daily life? One can speak only for oneself. A French friend says that he never knew real fear before coming to live in New York, even during the years fighting in the Maquis. That was not my own experience in Washington. Yet Washington is the only city in which I have lived where my own friends and acquaintances were among those who had been beaten, raped, yes, even murdered. It would be wrong, however, to say that I was daily, or more than occasionally, conscious of the need for caution, and even more rarely of actual fear.

It was not something that preoccupied one. Subconsciously, no doubt, the anxiety was there. One learned to take precautions — normally of a negative character — almost without realising it. There were streets, even areas, where one did not loiter after dark; some where one would not dream of passing through on foot — scarcely even in daytime — nor readily in a car at night. So one didn't.

It was only when one was out of the country that one realised in sudden flashes the extent to which one's personal freedom was curtailed by the extent of violence in the US. I recall walking back to my hotel with a former colleague after the Guardian's 150th anniversary dinner in London this year, well after midnight. It suddenly came to me that there was something I would never have done in Washington.

What a States to be in!

RICHARD SCOTT has just moved to Paris. Here he looks back over the eight and a half years that he spent as the Guardian's correspondent in the American capital

In the area of politics, perhaps my outstanding impression is of the infinite complexity of the American system. This complexity seems to arise partly from the vast size and variety of the country and its population; partly, because of the checks and balances established by the Founding Fathers in the written Constitution, and the paramouncy which these give to the Executive, the Legislature, and the Judiciary, each within its own sphere. The federal character of the Constitution, the fairly wide powers remaining to the individual States, the division of government into three equal branches, tends to complicate and to weaken the central administration in Washington. This is particularly so when the President's party does not control Congress, as has been the case since Mr Nixon came to the White House. The American President's need for caution, compromise, and consensus is normally far greater than that of the British Prime Minister. His potential power is far greater, but his actual power to act assertively may often be less.

Civilian "whiz-kids"

Government in the US is complicated not only because of the complete separation of the Executive and the legislative branches with neither responsible to the other, but because of the extraordinarily intricate procedures followed by the latter, and the massive, cumbersome size of the former. Jealousies between the Congress and the White House exist also between the various Departments of State. This results in widespread overlapping and duplication of functions.



In the field of intelligence and security, for example, the area of responsibility remains substantially undefined as between the CIA, FBI, State Department, Pentagon, and White House. They each maintain their own sources and lines of communication. The proliferation of civil servants is so great that most of them seem to spend most of their time in committee telling each other what they have been doing or plan to do.

In London, if you wanted to know what the British Government's policy is on any given subject, you can be fairly sure of getting it from the department concerned — if they will talk at all. In Washington, almost everyone is ready to talk. But you are apt to receive several different and often conflicting answers to your questions, not only from different departments but from within the same department. Particularly in the days of McNamara, the Pentagon spoke with two voices on most issues — those of the military and those of the civilian "whiz-kids." And at the State Department you not infrequently encounter conflicts also between the various sections which deal with different aspects of the same problem. Even if you got your answer from an under-secretary, or from the Secretary of State, himself, you could not be sure if it represented Government policy until you had checked it at least with the White House. And in most important areas, what the White House wants only becomes law if and when the Congress approves it.

The passage of a Bill through Congress is devious and slow, and subject to innumerable pitfalls. The commit-

tee stage is more thorough, more important, and, normally, more public than in Parliament. A committee chairman like Representative Wilbur Mills has more real power than have most Cabinet Ministers. The two Chambers of Congress are much more nearly equal in importance than they are at the Palace of Westminster. In the Senate there is also almost limitless scope for delaying tactics by strong-willed minorities.

A lesser complication in the American political system is the fact that the Supreme Court can also have a hand in policy making — not directly, of course, but through its interpretation of the laws and the Constitution. In recent years this has been particularly evident in the field of civil rights. The practical impact of the civil rights pact has depended a great deal on the manner in which they have been interpreted and the vigour with which they have been enforced. In both respects the Supreme Court and the lower courts have played a major role.

The American system is based as firmly upon law at least as is any other system. Yet its legal procedure is clearly not functioning too well. For one thing, there is a serious shortage of judges. This is one reason for the appalling delays in the dispensation of justice. Another is the absence of anything comparable to the English magistracy court in which dozens of minor charges are summarily dealt with at a single sitting, each one of which, in the US, becomes a full-blown legal hearing before a judge. The legal system is further clogged and the application of justice further delayed by the enormously wide opportunities for appeal.

Like so many of the less happy consequences of the American Constitution, the deviousness of the legal system results primarily from the determination of the Founding Fathers that the freedoms and the democratic processes which did not then obtain in England should be enjoyed to the greatest possible extent and for perpetuity by the peoples of America.

Shoddy goods

What of the much-vaunted American way of life? Here again, it is regrettably the critical rather than the praiseworthy aspects which seem to come to mind — the frustrations and inefficiencies and the needless waste of time. It may well be, of course, that the experience is the same today in the countries of Western Europe as they too enter into the era of affluence. The lesson — perhaps it can even be elevated into a law of social economics — which I learned during my eight and a half years in Washington is that the quality of life deteriorates as the standard of living rises. Or, perhaps more precisely phrased, the quality of life for the well-to-do is in inverse relation to the quantity of money in the hands of the people.

The standard of workmanship in the US is low. With some exceptions, the quality of goods is shoddy — from motorcars to plastic toys to clothes. They are not intended to last. Sometimes this is reflected in their price. Americans rarely repair, they replace. This is not an economic practice — at least not for the consumer.

Packaging, however, is outstanding. In general a good deal of thought has

gone into the appearance and, where applicable, into the practical utility of the package. The admirable practice is the increasingly being adopted in the supermarket, where almost all American buy their food, of displaying the comparative cost per pound of the rival brands of a product. Many things, however, are both concealed in their packaging and have to be assembled at home. As often as not, one or more vital part is found to be missing or deformed. The package has to be taken back. The indifference of the shop attendant when one can be found implies that the experience is normal.

Home delivery in the US is rare. Some things, of course, have to be delivered. The results are normally exasperating. First, you are never told when the delivery will be made, sometimes, not even the day. You just have to hope you will be at home. If not you have to pay redelivery charges. Even more frustrating is that the delivery of large, heavy objects is frequently made without the means of getting them into your house. This happened when some of our furniture arrived from England in fifty-square packing cases, and when a new table was delivered. On both occasions it was only the driver of the van, without any sort of mechanical lifting or handling device.

The quality and cost of almost any form of personal service is deplorable. If your plumbing or kitchen utilities go wrong, you first spend hours trying to mend them yourself. Tolerable domestic help is extremely hard to come by. And in Washington a cleaning woman will not normally come for less than eight hours a day — at 70p an hour or \$3.60 a day. There is a marked reluctance by many businessmen to answer letters, and where one's relations with a business have to be conducted via computer, inaction can be almost endless. It took me seven months, three letters, and four telephone calls to get the delivery of my newspapers stopped.

There is, however, at least one aspect of American life which is notably superior to anything I know in Europe. This is the road system. Roads are better and safer everywhere in the US than anywhere in Europe. Although both on the west and the east coasts you get appalling masses of traffic flowing into or out of major cities at rush hour, normally the traffic does move forward, relentlessly, a little slowly, but without the bottlenecks and snarls which are so common in Europe. And since the quality of driving is normally an indirect relation to the quality of the road system, driving in America is less hazardous than in most other countries. It is only because the American driver has no need to weave in and out of the traffic, he appears more courteous than does the European. Even on the longest journeys it is possible to forecast one's time of arrival with considerable accuracy. Virtually all towns of any size are bypassed so that you can determine the time required for most journeys by dividing the distance by the speed, you see. All American roads, however, are subject to a speed limit.

Who's who at the polls? by David McKie

IN MARCH this year, the Labour Party at Goole in Yorkshire selected a candidate to fight a byelection without realising that he had stood at Louth, 45 miles away, in the General Election nine months before, as a Liberal. When this fact was gently pointed out, there were howls of rage and pain, even suggestions that the fellow should stand down. But he didn't; and he now sits at Westminster.

Confusions of this kind are no fault of Mr Fred Craig, of Political Reference Publications, who from his fact-finding factory in Chichester is gradually documenting all there is to document about British elections, old and new. His *British Parliamentary Election Results 1950-70* (published today at £9.50) follows an earlier book setting out results since 1918. With the help of Mr Craig, Labour selection committees should in future be able to furnish themselves with the complete antecedents of each aspiring candidate, even if his only previous appearance at the hustings was as a Prohibitionist in the middle twenties.

The results span nearly 700 pages, from Barons Court, where

the defeated candidate in 1955 was Sir K. S. Joseph, Bart, to the smallest Labour seat represented by Miss J. B. Devlin. On the way, various kinds of political candidate emerge. There are those who sit from place to place in search of Parliamentary success, of whom one of the most persistent seems to be Neville Sanderson (seven constituencies) — now safely come to rest as Member for Hayes and Harlington; though H. D. Moore, beats even that: he has been beaten as a Liberal at Manchester Moss Side (1945), and Blackley (1950), and as a Conservative at Leigh (1951), Farnworth (byelection 1952), Salford West (1955), Gorton (1959), Ashton-under-Lyne (1964 and 1966), and Wythenshawe (1970). In 1955 he fell short of election by a mere 859 votes.

Then there are those who tend to stay put, slogging away at the same seat however unwinnable it may look: like J. Chalmers, defeated Conservative candidate at South Shields since 1950, and who did not last year. Sometimes, this must make for rather boring contests: at Eastington, four successive general elections (1951 to 1964) consisted of E. Shinwell (Labour) defeating G. W. Ros-

siter (Conservative). There was even the consolation of speculation on who was going to win since the smallest Labour majority in the series was over 25,000.

Mr Craig will also steer you through the pitfalls caused by similarities of names. In one Welsh contest, three out of four candidates were called Jones. How did it come about that since the war the Conservatives have sported two MPs called Sir Ian Orr-Ewing and two called Sir R. Glyn? Was the keeper of the law of averages asleep? Names more familiar in other contexts occasionally appear — E. R. Dexter and R. G. Marlar, cricketers; J. L. Manning, a sportsman; and the present editor of the *Sunday Express* appears as a Liberal candidate at Dundee.

Mr Craig has also analysed the results of each constituency to see which way it has swung since 1950. On the whole, a cursory reading of his results suggests that areas which started Right have got Right, and those which were Left have moved further Left. The overall swing to the Conservatives in England in the period was 1.7 per cent; in Scotland there was

a 3.3 per cent swing to Labour. Wales did move a little away from its predominantly Labour allegiance though only 0.9 per cent. The English counties have moved Rightwards — by 3.3 per cent, the towns less so (0.7 per cent, with a 0.8 swing to Labour in London). Of the 18 constituencies which have been won by the Conservatives since 1950, eight are in the West Midlands; Brierley Hill, top of the list with 15.4 per cent Oldbury, the two Wolverhamptons, Bilsdon, Birmingham, Perry Barr, Dudley, and West Bromwich.

Labour has gained most ground in Glasgow, where eight constituencies have swung to Labour by between 10 and 16 per cent; and in Liverpool, where Exchange, Wavertree, West Derby, and Harold Wilson's Ruyton are all far safer Labour strongholds than they were 20 years ago. (Harold Wilson's swing is the second best in the Labour list in England.) One geographically lonely exception in the Labour list is Hampstead which has swung 13.4 per cent to Labour: there must be more to this, surely than the unpopularity of Henry Brooke.

Some of these changes are due to loss or growth of population (there were only 34,000 voters left in Liverpool

Exchange at the last General Election). But others are part of regional patterns which electors on the "swing" have tended to understate. What is it in the air of the West Midlands which make its political feel confirmed by these figures — different from so many other industrial areas? Or — to take one more provocative example from many possible ones — how does one explain what has happened in West Gloucestershire, which has shown a 9.9 per cent swing to the Conservatives since 1950 — far higher than any of the constituencies about it? This is the land of the Forest of Dean, whose "swing" individual rather than nature has been made familiar in the writings of D. C. G. Potter, the television playwright (and unsuccessful Labour candidate for Herefordshire East in 1964).

Mr Craig's new book is a fascinating study of the social and cultural changes which they suggest and which books of this kind cannot of course explore. Any sociologist or any novelist looking for that matter, looking for the fields of inquiry into the way Britain has changed in these 20 years could well take Mr Craig's new book as his starting point.

What's wrong in the Arts Council?

by Hugh Jenkins MP



on the Drama Panel, I can say that I personally know of only one case of a member persistently and openly attempting to argue his own case. He had the same idea as Mr Marowitz of what service on the Drama Panel was about and he did not last long, nor, I think, did his efforts have any effect one way or the other.

I would also agree that obviously the Arts Council itself cannot be informed about every decision. It knows about them all but it cannot investigate them all and must delegate to finance committees and its accountants officers. All this has been examined time and again and on every occasion the Arts Council has emerged with congratulations and high praise from people who often began with suspicion and hostility.

The interesting question is why the suspicion and hostility exists and what, if anything, can be done to eradicate it? The chief reason is that there is not, never has been, and probably never will be, enough money to go round to satisfy all reasonable claims, so there will always be justifiably angry and rejected claimants about. The second reason is that Arts Council subsidies are based on value judgments which means that some of them must be wrong. The third reason is that

the Arts Council must take a global view of its responsibilities and that no recipient or category of recipients need do more than see the problem from the angle of their own dire need.

On the first point, there is over-reliance on the Arts Council and insufficient effort is made to raise money from local sources. The Arts Council now has an annual income equivalent to the cost of Concorde for nearly two weeks so we cannot expect to improve on that under the present regime.

On the second point, it would be possible to evolve a patronage system similar to that operating in some Eastern European countries — under which there is a straight percentage addition to the box-office take. Alternatively, we could go to the opposite extreme and the question could be largely determined by the depth of local pockets fortified by income tax relief in the American fashion. Both of these methods are free from artistic and value judgments but they do not appear to produce a fraction of the value per pound spent as does our own system with all its faults and almost insoluble problems. The adoption of either of these systems would remove much hostility and suspicion at the cost of

killing the Open Space and many other theatres. The psychological good health of your contributor would be bought at too high a price.

On the third point, among many factors which have to be taken into consideration is the need to maintain great national companies, the importance of keeping theatres reasonably available to the bulk of the population who don't live in London, and the necessity of supporting experimental youth.

Taking all these factors into consideration, the Parliamentary Commissioner might well decide that the Arts Council is already over-estimating the financial importance of Mr Marowitz rather than the contrary. I think he would be wrong but in any event we are unlikely to know, as an examination of the Arts Council (which, quite recently has been examined by the Public Accounts Committee and taken apart a little earlier by the Estimates Committee), is not within the scope of the Ombudsman. The Arts Council emerged triumphantly from both these pretty hostile and busy examinations.

So is everything perfect? Not a bit of it. The trouble with the Arts Council is that it is too damn much like a public Lady Bountiful dishing out the thin or gruel from on high and while

not expecting the turgid forelock, wearing by the rebellious, loudmouthed troublemaker who is not content to hold out his bowl in silence. Our system is right and it has done great things but the time has come for much greater participation in decision-making. Appointment by the Minister of the governing body and selection by that body of its own advisers has given rise to the ingrowth inseparable from such a system.

In passing, there are bods such as the BBC, much won, afflicted by rejection of democracy, than is the Arts Council but that is no reason why an example should not be set. Very little of what Mr Marowitz says is true and none of his fears are justified, and if we introduce a nominated or representative element into the Arts Council, balancing appointments from above with election from below, the effect might be to reduce rather than to increase his grant. Nevertheless, I am convinced that this is a reform which should now be taken, that justice may not only continue to be done but may clearly be seen to be done by the public which in the money, but also by the who receive it.

As for Mr Marowitz, he would be well advised to examine one professional activities a sack himself why it is that now gets more than some spicants and less than others, he comes up with no answer other than his present ludicrous explanation, he would be likely to get an informed reprimand from the Arts Council than if the Ombudsman. Why not?

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PARLIAMENT

Healey appeals for UN intervention in Pakistan crisis

While there was still a great deal of uncertainty about the precise course of events in East Pakistan it was clear that there have been military clashes on a growing scale in the last few days, the Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Mr Joseph Godber, said in a statement.

He told MPs that there were no reports of injury to United Kingdom citizens or of damage to British property. Our High Commissioner in Islamabad was in touch with representatives of the British community in Pakistan and had advised those in the border areas to consider moving to areas of greater safety.

Mr Godber said that the Prime Minister had been throughout in continuing and close touch with the Pakistan President and the Indian Prime Minister. These contacts were continuing.

Britain was also in close touch with the United States and other Governments. The possibility of a Security Council meeting was "constantly in our minds," he said.

But, Mr Godber said, neither the Indian nor the Pakistan Government had yet been ready to call for a meeting. Advising against a public debate at this stage, Mr Godber said that it was far from certain that public debate now would enhance the prospects of achieving a reduction of tension.

"The views of other Governments, as well as ourselves, have so far been that better hopes lie in the continuation of the diplomatic exchanges in which we and they are engaged," he concluded.

Mr John Wilkinson (C, Bradford W) said that there was evidence of a concerted action of an aggressive nature. Mr Godber told him that all the reports received were confused and conflicting.

The Shadow Foreign Secretary, Mr Denis Healey, said: "There is a patent threat to peace, indeed more than a threat to peace, in the subcon-



Mr Godber

way at the moment to try and defuse the situation."

Sir Frederic Bennett (C, Torquay) claimed that time was running out very fast. If we were not careful we should find the conflict spreading very rapidly. Did Mr Godber still contend that only guerrillas were involved? "If so, can you tell me why these guerrillas have heavy guns, tanks, and limpet bombs?"

Mr Godber said that there was no doubt that regular forces had been engaged. The Pakistanis had claimed that their had been defensive. Mr Gandhi had said that some regular Indian forces had been engaged, but had implied that these were to repulse Pakistani attacks across the border.

Unlimited fines or gaol for polluters

Fines without limit, or imprisonment will be available for the most serious pollution offences after the present review of penalties has been completed, the Environment Secretary, Mr Peter Walker, said in a reply to Mr Patrick Cormack (C, Cannock). He expected the review to be completed soon.

"The most serious offences will be liable to trial on indictment, in which case the courts can impose fines without limit or terms of imprisonment," he continued.

Maximum fines on summary conviction were to be increased substantially, and the new scale would be a real deterrent.

Scots' £12M

About £12 millions of the announced £118 millions for the United Kingdom for development of health and social services is being made available in Scotland over the next four years, the Scottish Secretary, Mr Gordon Campbell, said in a written reply.

This was additional to the £11 millions he had announced last November. About £7,500,000 would be made available to the health service, primarily for improvement of hospital facilities, especially for the elderly and mentally disabled.

"I am also making provision to meet expenditure arising out of the reorganisation of the National Health Service," he said. About £4,500,000 of the additional provision is intended for further development of social service work.

NHS motions

Labour MPs criticise the organisation of the National Health Service in a series of motions, each of which has attracted more than one hundred signatures.

A revision of the system of employment of hospital doctors is demanded, and a square deal for junior doctors, substantial changes in private practice, and a reduction in hospital "pay heads" called for.

Exemption from payment of priority charges is wanted for those suffering from Parkinson's Disease, schizophrenia, and other chronic conditions, and for women pensioners, and a motion on the cost of medicines suggests ways of reducing manufacturers' profits.

Safety belts

MPs should set an example to road users by wearing seat belts every time they drive, Mr G. Strauss (Lab., Vauxhall) claimed. The Under-Secretary, Environment, Mr Eldon Griffiths, said he would make such a suggestion to MPs.

Mr Fergus Montgomery (C, Brierley Hill) asked for an assurance that the Government did not intend to bring in legislation to make the wearing of belts compulsory. Mr Griffiths replied: "I am quite sure that the Minister would always prefer to persuade rather than to compel."

Cook's denationalisation justified by 'sad profits'

In spite of a turnover of £260 millions in 1970, Thomas Cook, the nationalised travel firm, made only £400,000 before tax profits, Mr John Peyton, the Minister for Transport Industries, announced.

He was moving the second reading of the Transport Holding Company Bill, which confirms the right of the THC to sell off Cook to private industry and of the Government to dissolve the holding company.

Mr Peyton said that two of the more recent investments of the holding company had yielded a pretty margin. The harvest, Skyrays, in which he had acquired a 50 per cent holding in 1967, had had, only four years later, to be placed in the hands of a receiver.

More than £1 million of public money had been lost. A controlling interest had been bought in Lunn-Plöy in 1969 for £400,000 with a loss of more than £1,200,000. This misguided investment had cost the public more than £1,600,000.

Cook's turnover had steadily increased, but profits before tax had decreased from £1,200,000 in 1968 to £400,000 in 1970. "It cannot be said that Cook's has made the most either of its reputation, or of its unique position, at the start of a 20 year boom in the tourist industry."

In total the return in 1968 to 1969 had been no more than the interest from the short-term investment of the very substantial amounts of cash it held on behalf of its customers. 1970 profits had fallen below "even this sad level."

Now the only assets of substance held by the holding company were Cook and Pickford's Travel Services. Pickford's was to be transferred to the National Freight Corporation.

"It is difficult to resist the conclusion that neither Cook nor the public have gained from its inclusion in the public sector. All the evidence suggests that the company would be better off in the private sector."

Mr Peyton said that purchases would be prepared to pay at just for the assets but the financial profitability of the company, bearing in mind that it had property worth £300,000, and total assets of less than £12 millions, would look for a very substantial loss. This would mean immediate and substantial benefit to public funds.

Cook had handled in 1970 over £90 millions in travel, a sum of the same order in travel, but its cheques and had released £80 millions in foreign currency.

At this point Mr Kenneth (C, Rutland and Stamford) pointed out that the company's benches were almost empty. Only one Labour MP

was present, one Liberal, and two front bench spokesmen.

Mr James Hamilton (Lab, Bothwell) who arrived at that moment explained his colleagues were meeting the trade union delegation who had come to protest about the Government's unemployment policy.

Sir Gerald Nabarro (C, Worcester) said he added his complaint about the emptiness of the Opposition benches and Mr Peyton commented: "It becomes you to call attention to the emptiness of the benches opposite. After all they look much nicer than this."

Mr Peyton concluded: "This Bill is in the best interests of Cook's, its staff, and its customers."

Mr Tom Bradley, Opposition spokesman on transport and public sector, said Mr Peyton had given "the most unconvincing and, at times, almost frivolous explanations of what was regarded by the Opposition as a thoroughly bad Bill."

It was a further step in the Government's "petty and spiteful" policy of hiving off profitable sections of the public sector. "We are dealing with a company which has been a public sector since 1947, and at times, almost frivolous explanations of what was regarded by the Opposition as a thoroughly bad Bill."

He suspected that supporters of the Conservative Party were interested in "the foreign exchange and travellers' cheques side of Cook. In 1970 their foreign exchange business amounted to £91 millions, compared with £93,500,000 on the travel side.

Certain banking and financial groups were "jostling in a queue" willing to bid. By unloading Cook on to the market the Government was going to create an "asset strip" for its shareholders.

Mr Bradley, who is president of the Transport Salaried Staffs Association said: "I know from meetings I have addressed before anxious members of the staff are to have their conditions of service and pension entitlement protected in any change of ownership."

He spoke of the "total opposition" of staff to the principle of the sale. "They have no desire to be pitchedforked into an area of low pay and poor conditions which constitute the private travel trade, and where recognition of trade unions is a rarity."

"The Minister is missing a great opportunity to make Thomas Cook the centrepiece of a national travel and tourist business, which could be used in alliance with, and to promote all aspects of the B.O.C., B.E.A., British Railways, and National Bus Company services."

Intervening Mr Peyton said: "We would wish to see the public sector diminishing because we do not believe its contribution to the economy to be as favourable as you do."

ENTERTAINMENTS GUIDE

THEATRES

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A Comedy by Jean Paul Sartre. Hilarious Comedy, acting sensation. 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EEC to refuse barrier to EFTA

From RICHARD NORTON TAYLOR

Brussels, November 24
If the Americans, Europeans, and Japanese still have to negotiate a world monetary settlement there is a great deal of room for agreement already between the Common Market and the United States on the trade front.

The EEC has always said that it would refuse to consider wrapping specific new trade concessions for the removal of the American 10 per cent import surcharges. This is something that the US Treasury Secretary, Mr. Connally, has consistently demanded.

But last week Mr. Connally himself recognised that the surcharge had the effect of an exchange rate adjustment. Meanwhile Mr. William Eberle, now President Nixon's special representative for trade said that the surcharge should be regarded as a "temporary devaluation" and as such should be abolished once a monetary settlement can be agreed.

The EEC is not going to give in to American protests against the proposal for extending industrial free trade to the four EFTA neutrals that have not applied for full membership.

Next Monday, the six foreign ministers are expected to draft a reply to Washington, pointing out that such free trade arrangements are entirely in accordance with the GATT, and that it would be both commercially impracticable, and politically impossible, to re-erect trade barriers within EFTA.

Nor is the Community likely to change the essentially protectionist principles of its agricultural policy, which is still considered one of the essential ingredients, if somewhat battered, of integration.

Indeed, Mr. Sicco Mansholt, the European Commissioner responsible for agriculture, told the European Parliament last week that he considered "reasonable" the proposals for increases of up to 8 per cent in farm prices next season. This will lead to higher trade barriers against imports as the Community's levies against the outside world increase in parallel to the internal Community prices. The farm policy of the Community remains a reactionary policy, but the Community can point out that American farm exports to the EEC have been increasing steadily over the years.

One area where the Community might budge—though probably not soon enough for the US in its rather baphazard policy of granting preferential trade agreements with a series of Mediterranean countries. Many of these will come up for renewal in 1974.

But the Common Market is likely to commit itself to a new world-wide round of trade talks (covering industry and agriculture, as well as non-tariff barriers to trade) next year. There are growing indications that the US will be satisfied with such a commitment.

Ideally, the Common Market wants a monetary settlement by the end of the year, preparations for world-wide trade negotiations next year, and actual negotiations to take place in 1973. But the Common Market countries are willing to bring forward such a programme.

The Six are at last beginning to appreciate that the policy of waiting for all and sundry to come to them to beg for (and get) special trade pacts is scarcely acceptable, particularly to those, like US, Canada, and Australia, which would be left out in the cold.

Thornycroft in, Crowther out of THF chair

Lord Crowther has been sacked as chairman of the divided board of Trust Houses Forte. His replacement is Lord Thornycroft, a former Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a Forte nominee to the board.

Following yesterday's critical meeting, Lord Thornycroft issued the following statement:

"I have today accepted the position of chairman of THF at the request of its board. I am not now concerned to argue the issues which for some time divided the board. It appears to me that the interest of the shareholders will be best served by enabling the executives to concentrate as they now can upon the management of the business."

"THF possesses great resources not simply in the form of its fixed assets, which are considerable, but also in the shape of able and experienced management now working under the leadership of one of the most experienced and able managers in this field. Many of our employees have devoted their lives to the service of the company and are rightly proud of the reputation which they have established and will I am confident maintain."



Lord Crowther

"The interests of shareholders will be best served if we create the conditions in which these managers and men and women can make their full contribution to a common purpose."

"As chairman of this company I see our task not in searching for ways to divide the company up and certainly not in seeking to merge it on terms below its real worth and even further below its real potential worth with yet another company still struggling to adjust itself to relatively recent merger."

"Our task is to weld together a united management team serving a single integrated company in which each part is making its maximum contribution to the whole. We are now free to do just this and from what I know of the men I work with I am confident of success."

Mr. Hugh Astor was appointed chairman and Lord Bridgeman deputy chairman of the Trust Houses Council at yesterday's meeting. Mr. Astor fills the vacancy created by the death of Lord Hacking.

Hanson Costain merger talks

Talks have started for a multi-million pound get-together between public works contractors Richard Costain and Hanson Trust, the fast-expanding transport, building and industrial services group.

The two groups—which each carry a price tag of some £25 million at current market levels—today said that discussions were under way for a merger deal. This company would make bids for the shares in both Costain and Hanson.

On the London stock market Costain shares jumped 15p to a new high for the year of 235p, while Hanson went up 21p to 179p. Although Costain is by far the bigger of the two groups in terms of assets and annual turnover, its profits record is not as impressive as that of Hanson's.

So it is understood that both companies are approaching the get-together on the basis of a fifty-fifty deal.

Hanson Trust, which is headed by the millionaire industrialist Mr. James Hanson, last year turned in profits of around £2,400,000 from a turnover of £47 millions.

Costain, on the other hand, produced £3,800,000 profit in its last financial year, on turnover of £108 millions.

£1.6M fall at Johnson Matthey

Johnson Matthey, the London bullion dealers now headed by Lord Robens reports a further slump in interim earnings with profits down from £3.7 millions to £2.06 millions for the six months ended September.

Last year group profits fell 31 per cent to £6.3 millions and profits for the first three months of the current year were down 42 per cent. Nevertheless the board is to maintain the interim dividend at 34 per cent.

Lord Robens also says that the pattern of last year's figures which showed a substantial drop in profits in the second six months is "unlikely to be repeated this year." A year ago Johnson Matthey reported a £4 millions deficit by a Swiss subsidiary. In addition, silver prices have been exceptionally low this year.

Firms wary over prospects with Rhodesia

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

British companies gave a cautious welcome to the agreement between the British and Rhodesian governments, but it is too early to say yet whether the effects will be beneficial to British industry.

It remains to be seen whether Rhodesia will prove as attractive to British industry as it was in the years before UDI when exports and imports were both running at the level of £30 millions a year. Even if the agreement is ratified by both countries and trade resumed, British companies will have to weigh up the advantages of investing in Rhodesia against the adverse effect this could have on their trade with emerging Black African countries which could be much more important in the long run.

This applies especially to international giants like British Leyland, Lloyds, Dunlop, RST, Tate and Lyle, Shell and RTZ.

Tate and Lyle, for instance, has already built up its plant in neighbouring Zambia and believes that Rhodesia has little chance of ever returning to her former output of sugar. Also the Commonwealth sugar producers have just concluded a deal with the EEC now that Britain is joining and it is questionable whether Rhodesia would be able to join this.

Dunlop, which has also built a plant in Zambia to replace lost Rhodesian output, said yesterday that it hopes to regain control of its Rhodesia plant.

British Leyland said yesterday that it was hoping to resume operations at its three producing plants in Rhodesia making cars, commercial vehicles and Land Rovers "to the benefit of BLMC and everyone in Rhodesia."

The group had 27 per cent of the market through BLMC before UDI, which came to 4,200 cars. BMC had a plant capable of assembling 5,000 cars with 25 per cent local content.

Triumph and Rover had 5.4 per cent of the market. BLMC has greater investment in the rest of Black Africa which it would obviously not want to put at risk. Its future planning strategy could well be influenced by the reactions of the rest of Black Africa to the settlement.

The tobacco industry, which spent £21 million on imports from Rhodesia in the year before UDI, welcomed the prospect that Rhodesia may once again be a major supplier of tobacco to Britain.

Imperial Tobacco estimates that since the company has an extra £10 millions and the industry £16½ millions when

Dollar dives to new lows

The dollar hit new lows against several currencies yesterday in one of its hardest falls since the monetary crisis broke out in August. It held steady against the pound only because of the intervention of the Bank of England on the foreign exchange market.

The belief held by many dealers that the Group of Ten meeting in Rome on Tuesday would agree on a formal devaluation of the dollar was the main cause for the nervous selling. Public holidays in the United States today, and the recent weakness on Wall Street were contributory factors.

Dealers estimate that the Bank of England has absorbed a couple of hundred million dollars or more—in the past couple of weeks in an effort to keep the revaluation of the pound at below 4 per cent.

Other central banks to intervene in yesterday's dealings were the Banque de France, which has to keep the dollar rate steady because the franc is still on a fixed parity against the dollar, and the Italian Reserve Bank.

Other Continental central banks stayed largely out of the fray. At the close of dealings in Frankfurt the Deutschmark stood at 3.090 marks against the dollar, an effective revaluation of 11 per cent after hectic dealings amid wild rumours.

The present conditions existing in foreign exchange markets reflect psychological factors more than reality. The fiercest rumours, especially on the Continent, are often sufficient to lead to sharp fluctuations usually against the dollar.

The pound

| | Closing | Change | Previous |
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Rome hopes from Klasen

By JOHN FIERHN

Herr Karl Klasen, President of the Deutsche Bundesbank, said yesterday that he has reason to hope that some progress toward solving the international monetary crisis can be made at the Group of Ten meeting starting in Rome on Tuesday.

He would not, however, exclude the need for another group meeting, either late in December or in January, implying that final agreement appears unlikely in Rome.

His deputy, Herr Othmar Emminger, said that agreement meant a general realignment of parities and the removal of the 10 per cent United States import surcharge.

Herr Klasen and Herr Emminger said a modest dollar devaluation should be part of the general realignment of parities. Both central bankers were speaking after a Bundesbank central bank council meeting.

Herr Klasen said that if the US was not prepared to devalue the dollar within a general realignment of currencies, there would not be any hope for a solution of the monetary crisis.

"Since the US Treasury Secretary has said there is a chance in Rome, I think I have good reason to hope for some progress," he said.

It would be premature to speculate what will happen if the Rome conference failed to achieve anything.

"Then," he said, "we will have to talk in Europe," implying that the EEC would have to act jointly.

Herr Klasen told me there was no basis to reports that Rinaldo Ossola, vice-president of Italy's central bank, had submitted an EEC realignment plan to Mr Connolly in Washington. Such reports are "nonsense," Herr Klasen said.

Reports circulating on foreign exchange markets yesterday claimed that Signor Ossola had presented a new EEC realignment plan to Washington. Officials at the US Treasury were said to have neither denied nor confirmed the report, which caused a sharp drop in the dollar price in Frankfurt.

Herr Klasen said that while the foreign exchange market was reacting to "even the wildest rumours" now, it was senseless for the central bank to intervene.

The de-facto revaluation rate for the mark is much too high," Herr Klasen said, but if the Bundesbank tried to depress the mark revaluation rate now, it would have to absorb nearly half of the \$400 million dollars of additional liquidity that would be created by three-month forward dollars contracts from September would have to be settled by the Bundesbank.

He noted that the previous reduction in minimum reserves, effective from November 1, released some 3,000 million marks and largely contributed to the current high degree of liquidity.

In December, when liquidity at Banks is normally tight because of year-end commitments, some 1,400 million dollars of additional liquidity would be created by three-month forward dollars contracts from September would have to be settled by the Bundesbank.

The council also had not seen any need to bring down interest rates through a cut in the discount rate. Although the economic climate is cooling, West Germany "is not quite near stability yet" and the situation did not require any "further loosening of credit brakes," he added.

Japan is seeking worldwide talks on lowering tariffs to restore the post-war system for trade liberalisation.

The Japanese Minister for Economic Planning, Mr Kimura, told a GATT conference of the world's leading trading nations that a halt of the threatening wave of protectionist measures alone is not enough to help the free trade systems revive.

'Delusion' of North Sea oil

The idea that North Sea oil is a cheap source of energy is a delusion, the regional manager of Shell Mex and BP Ltd, Mr A. G. Simon, said yesterday.

"The reality of the situation is that the physical conditions in this most inhospitable of seas, can only be overcome by a lot of hard work, expertise and vast capital expenditure."

IN SPITE OF all the future, the "dollar crisis" precipitated by President Nixon's new economic policy of August 15 has been digested with remarkable ease by the international monetary system.

Whether the floating of currencies is "dirty" or not, it works. The question in that area is only whether the world's central banks will return to a new system of fixed parities, which might well reproduce the same old problems, or whether they can be induced to accept the need for a less "dirty" system of exchange rate flexibility.

From the point of view of world economic organisation, the key fact of the new economic policy is not that the dollar has been floated—years ago—but that the floatation was accompanied by the imposition by the US Treasury of the 10 per cent import surcharge as a means of making the dollar float to where the US Administration thought it ought to go.

This was a dangerous strategy from several points of view. First, Canada and West Germany were already floating, so the application of the surcharge to them appeared to be sheer vindictiveness.

Secondly, the use of a trade policy instrument to force exchange rate adjustment diverted attention to the GATT rules governing trade policy. It also amounted to an invitation to a trade war into which other countries might be sucked although they could not hope to win.

Thirdly, given the strength of American protectionist forces, the US Treasury quickly became uncertain of what it was after. It began to regard the surcharge as a bargaining weapon for attaining all of its trade policy objectives.

The result was that the terms on which the United States would remove the surcharge soon became impenetrable. In consequence, the surcharge is likely to become a legitimisation of US protectionism rather than a means of restoring world monetary order.

Specifically, the surcharge has rapidly evolved from being a weapon for forcing

Why Europe must sue US for trade peace

By Professor Harry G. Johnson

an average 10 per cent appreciation of foreign currencies against the dollar—itsself a doubtful endeavour, since restoration of equilibrium would require widely different appreciations of foreign currencies—to being a new weapon for negotiations about non-tariff barriers and other trade issues, as was made clear in London on Tuesday by Mr William Eberle, President Nixon's new trade representative.

Vested interests

The situation has indeed been clarified by the understanding that the Americans would drop the surcharge in return for a European commitment—with preparations beginning now—to a major trade policy negotiation, to start immediately after the enlargement of the EEC.

In the meantime the surcharge provides extra protection to American producers and is building up vested interests that no President would want to disappoint just before an election.

President Nixon's new economic policy is ominously reminiscent of the policy of the United Kingdom in 1931-32.

Prior to the suspension of the gold standard, Britain was living with an over-valued pound, and had two choices—to defend the pound by deflation and protection, or to devalue.

In the event, devaluation was accompanied by deflation and protection, though the latter was no longer necessary and led to many of Britain's subsequent woes. It also helped to spark off a wave of retaliatory trade restrictions and beggar-my-neighbour policies.

Nixon's policy has involved a similar economic overkill. The dollar could have been protected by sufficient deflation, or by de facto devaluation through an export subsidy and import surcharge, instead of by floating it downwards against other currencies.

When flotation was decided on, it was economically senseless to add the import surcharge aid of a de facto devaluation and to cut government expenditure and foreign aid, let alone to employ the desperate last and unavailing resort of a wage-price freeze—the final busted flush of a government whose own inflationary policies have rendered its currency overvalued.

Like the British Government in 1931-32, the American Administration in 1971 has seriously compromised a long-standing commitment to free world trade at the same time as it has freed itself from international monetary constraints on a liberal world trade and investment policy.

Instead of being concerned about the short-run and easily digestible consequences of the monetary change, the rest of the world should be concerned about the long-run implications of the US resort to the tariff surcharge.

And it should be concerned, not about retaliating in like kind by imposing its own barriers to trade, but about preventing the United States from drifting into the economic isolationism for which the new economic policy has set the stage.

The whole world, developed and under-developed, capitalist and communist, has one reasonable overall balance of advantages and disadvantages benefited tremendously during the past quarter of a century from the liberal trade and investment policies that the United States has both pursued itself and persuaded other nations into pursuing.

These benefits have involved not only the classical gains from specialising in the production of goods in which other countries have had a comparative advantage, but the new-style gains from the transmission of advanced technology mediated through foreign investment by the large American corporations.

Successful US Governments have, in a fundamental sense, deliberately committed in the loss through diffusion of American technological leadership. But, as Washington now sees it, the loss of technological leadership has been too fast and too humiliating, and the new economic policy is designed to show the rest of the world where the muscle really lies.

Muscle

This demonstration ought to have been unnecessary. And the rest of the world, having made it necessary by its complacency in maintaining under-valued exchange rates against the dollar, ought to be concerned to get America out of the position of staging a circus stuntsman act into using its muscle again in the service of the world economy.

Concretely, the rest of the world—and especially the European countries, to whom the United States has thrown the challenge of leadership—should recognise that freer trade is advantageous to themselves and particularly advantageous with respect to their

objective of catching up with American living standards.

They should recognise that their prime objective at present should be to re-enlist the United States in the cause of freer world trade, rather than to drag their feet on the essentially superficial question of the need for, and extent of, the currency value fluctuations that are obviously necessary, but which their own intransigence has forced the United States to demand by flexing its muscles.

In this connection, it is absolutely obvious that a new approach to the negotiation of liberalisation of world trade is required. On the one hand, the new economic policy has set a framework for a narrowly self-interested process of bargaining by the Americans. They are not fools, whatever the Europeans and Japanese may think, and they have correctly observed, though with some paranoia, that their trading partners have been playing ducks and drakes with the established rules of world trade with respect to agricultural trade and the purchasing policies of nationalised enterprises.

If the game is protectionism, and they get annoyed enough, they will win it hands down. But the result will not be a more liberal international trading system. On the other hand, important sections of American public opinion remain persuaded of the world benefits of free trade and are prepared to sacrifice short-term commercial interests to that cause. That was clearly demonstrated in the recent report of President Nixon's Commission on International Trade and Investment Policy (the Williams Report) which advocated the pursuit of free

trade as a long-run policy objective.

What is needed is a new strategy for the freeing of world trade that would enlist the imagination of American liberals, who alone are capable of subordinating the protectionist interests of most American business, and now organised labour, in the cause of freer world trade. In this respect, the language of Mr Eberle is encouraging.

Discussions of trade policy alternatives following the Kennedy Round of GATT negotiations have produced a consensus on the main elements of the negotiating package that might turn the trick. These elements are:

(1) The establishment of free, and not merely freer, trade in virtually all industrial products among the developed countries, according to an agreed time-table for tariff elimination;

(2) Rules or codes of competition covering non-tariff barriers to trade, the implementation of which would involve fairly continuous consultation and negotiation;

(3) Commitments to the regularisation and expansion of commercial trade in temperate-zone agricultural products;

(4) Understandings and perhaps specific rules governing the operations of multinational companies; and

(5) Special provisions fostering the trade of the less-developed countries.

One of the principal recommendations of the Williams Report was that in future reciprocity in trade negotiations should be judged in terms of the overall bargain and not on an item-by-item basis as in the past. The most feasible framework for satisfying that criterion, while achieving agreement on the package described above, would probably be the negotiation of a free trade association among developed countries containing special provisions for expanding the trade opportunities of the less-developed countries.

This possibility has been receiving serious consideration in the White House, as was indicated in the speech by Mr Eberle.

Nixon plans to continue surcharge

The Nixon Administration laying the groundwork for a 10 per cent surcharge into 1973 by making scheduled K Round cuts six weeks from now.

While United States are not predicting how long import surcharge will be kept in effect, several international trade policy issues will have to be resolved.

One decision centre whether the US will permit fifth and final round of concessions, negotiated in Geneva in mid-1967, to effect on January 1 as previously scheduled.

If President Nixon does postpone these reductions in import duties on those items more than 140 per cent imports apparently will switch at the start of 1972 to the duty-free list to become exempt from the 10 per cent import surcharge.

When Mr Nixon imposed import duties in mid-1967, as a "temporary" emergency measure to help correct the balance of payments deficit, it applied only to dutiable goods. Also exempted from the duties were products covered by free trade agreements.

Tariff Commission estimates have estimated that any value added of \$760 million annually, mainly lumber, dyes from Canada, or list of items slated to switch to the duty-free list at the end of 1972.

This would bring to a \$14,100 million annually volume of US exports would be exempted from surcharge, because they are subject to regular US duties.

A presidential decision permit the fifth round of concessions negotiated in mid-1967, take effect next January, alter the weight of the charge on other goods.

But these technical changes are not likely to result in immediate overall duty reductions for imported passenger cars and other products. The regular US tariff imported cars except from Canada, which has a duty under bilateral trade agreement is 3.5 per cent. This, supposed to drop to 3 per cent in January, under the terms of the 1967 Geneva agreement between the US and other member countries of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

If this happens, Treasury officials said, the US import surcharge on passenger cars presently 6.5 per cent, would be raised to 7 per cent, leaving the combination of regular and emergency duties at the current 10 per cent level.

Higher fires toll

Fire damage in October reached an estimated total of £13,600,000, compared with £10,200,000 in the same month last year, and was the highest monthly figure for 1971 so far, the British Insurance Association said yesterday.

A cotton-spinning mill in North-west England suffered a £3,500,000 fire during the month. The total for the first 10 months this year is £108,900,000, £8 million more than for the same period in 1970. There were 15 other fires estimated to have cost £100,000 or more. One of them, at a Scottish warehouse, cost more than £200,000.

Guaranteed paint firm bankrupt

Police are investigating the activities of a plastic paint spraying company which owes money to private households. Mr Donald Williams, Assistant Receiver, said at a creditors' meeting in London yesterday.

"I am not happy about this case," he commented. "I am not prepared to say more than that I am helping the police with their inquiries." Debtors were put at more than £14,000, and according to his present information there were no assets.

The company, Prim-Coat (UK) Limited, of Porchester Square, Mews, London, was formed last December with a issued capital of £22,000.

Directors were said to be Catherine Butler, Frances Miller and Jacques Miller, and the general manager was Mr M. A. Butler. He was said to have drawn up to £100 a week from the company when it was available.

CBI promise on urging reflation

Sir John Partridge, president of the Confederation of British Industry, yesterday promised new pressure on the Government for reflation of the economy if the present measures do not work.

Sir John told the CBI's Northern Regional Council in Newcastle-upon-Tyne that he did not think it would be right to press for new measures now. "I think we have a better chance of pulling inflation back now than at any time since the lid was blown during the last year of the Labour Government's administration."

"While we are clearly going to have some difficult months to get through, I believe the economy as a whole may well be set on a healthier course than we yet perceive and that 1972 may see the beginning of that industrial recovery for which we have waited so long."

Sir John said the price curve had shown a "significant flattening" since the CBI's 5 per cent restraint initiative. There had also to be a lowering of pay settlements and a number of crucial pay issues were 300 jobs for the pipeline. These had to be resolved in a way that did not defeat price restraint.

A lasting solution to world trading problems was more difficult. There was a great danger of barriers to world trade proliferating.

BSC tubes sales office to move

The sales departments of the tubes division of the British Steel Corporation, at present based at Birmingham and Glasgow, are to be moved to divisional headquarters at Corby, Northants.

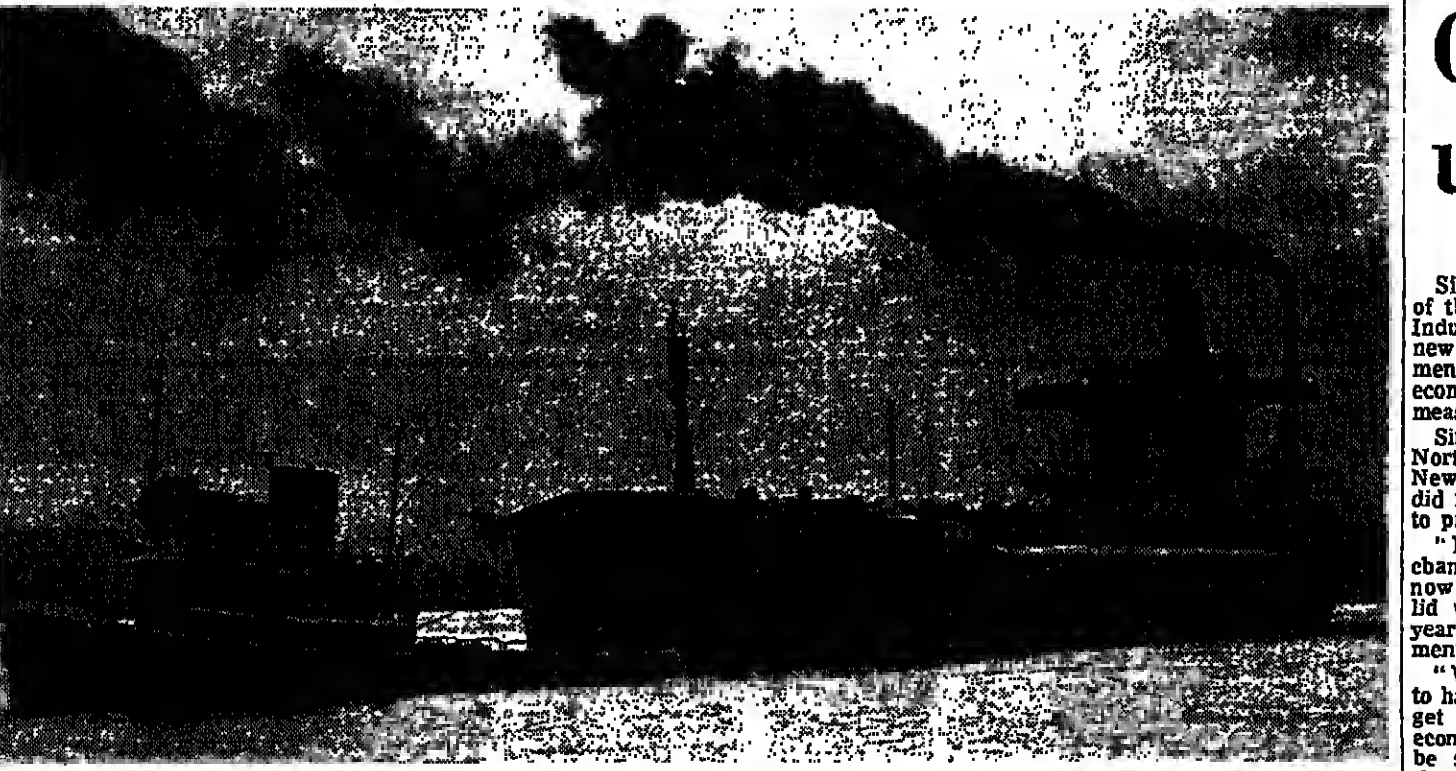
The corporation said every endeavour would be made to avoid redundancies by offering staff alternative employment. The changes will begin next spring and are expected to be completed by the end of 1972.

Staff who were prepared to move would be helped to do so, the corporation said.

A BSC spokesman said the total effect of the reorganisation in Scotland would be the loss of about 300 jobs for office staff. Some of the staff would be offered jobs in Corby, and there would be job opportunities elsewhere.

The management contract under which Volkswagenwerk AG will assume full managerial control of Audi-NSU Auto Union AG was entered into the trade register at Hildesheim, and thus legalised, Volkswagen has announced.

Israel British Bank had obtained an injunction against the contract suspending it from being registered.



The 48,000 ton bulk carrier Forth Bridge docking at the Tilbury grain terminal with a full cargo of grain from Fremantle, Western Australia. Forth Bridge, one of the Bowring Steamship fleet, is on charter to the Seabridge Shipping Consortium

How Wm Hill could fit Sears

By Andrew Davenport

MR REGINALD MAUDLING is not the closest of friends with the bookmaking fraternity. In 1964 when he was Chancellor of the Exchequer he introduced the crippling tax on fixed price football betting which drove some of the largest companies close to bankruptcy.

Now as Home Secretary he has introduced a new Bill which could allow the Government to compete with the bookies in the High Street on more than equal terms.

But in spite of the obvious political uncertainties now surrounding the industry, this week's *Sears Holdings* Sir Charles Clure's £270-million master company, which £20 million for William Hill, one of Britain's biggest bookmakers. At the same time negotiations are currently in progress for a merger between J. Coral Holdings and Curzon House Investments.

Furthermore Sears is offering 135p per Hill share which values the group on an exit price earnings ratio of 13.5. On this basis Sears has put one of the highest premiums on Hills ever paid for a bookmaking business.

Also it is not as if Hills is any logical extension of any of Sir Charles' existing interests. Sears controls British Shoe Corporation which takes in Trueform, Dolcis and Saxone. Bookmaking is an entirely new business to Sears and the plan is that it should form a linchpin for a new leisure division which could also include bingo halls and holiday camps.

But why should Sears start with a bookmaking company which by its nature has practically no assets and works in an industry particularly vulnerable to any change in Government legislation?

By centralising costs and using computers, the bookmakers have been able to reduce the overheads of each separate shop as it is acquired and profits have grown correspondingly. In addition big companies, because they can afford to redecorate and can also accept a wider range of bets, can increase the volume of business of each shop they acquire.

Although the four major companies, Ladbrokes, William Hill, J. Coral Holdings, and Mecca (via City Tote), have been rapidly expanding, they have between them only around 2,200 shops out of a total of probably about 15,000.

So this leaves plenty of room for expansion even with competition from the Government Tote.

Another major factor, the bookies say in private, which has helped profits is that the punter is in some ways not getting as good a deal now as he was. For example the bookies agreed to reduce the payout for a place bet from one quarter to one fifth of the starting price.

At the same time because of decentralisation odds have been rounded down rather than up. Finally there have, it is claimed, been other technical changes which have worked against the punter and helped the bookies. In particular the way that the odds are worked out in two-way races and when a backed horse is withdrawn before the race is run.

The substantially higher profits reported by the companies have inevitably led to a higher rating of the sector on the stock market. But at the beginning of this year the average historic price earnings ratio of the five major independent

straightforward. The major bookmaking companies have all been buying up small betting shops as fast as they can lay their hands on them. Hills had just 178 shops at the beginning of last year. It now has over 550.

What has really got the shares going in recent months has been a series of takeovers and mergers. In June Ladbrokes acquired its bitter and unsuccessful fight to acquire J. Coral and prevent it from merging with Mark Lane.

A few weeks later William Hill acquired Hurst Park syndicate and then earlier this month a merger between Curzon House Investments—74 per cent owned by Maxwell Joseph's Giltspur Investments—and J. Coral Holdings was announced. The bid from Sears for William Hill is the latest offer.

William Hill started last year with just over 200 shops but managed to increase profits 78 per cent to £2.55 millions. The company has started this current year with over 550 shops so profits ought to be a great deal higher.

On this basis Sears' offer does not look over generous and the shares on the stock market currently stand at 8p over the bid price. However, the company has very little asset backing and the Government's announcement over the future of the Tote does introduce a new shadow over the business.

Mr Leonard Sainer, deputy chairman of Sears, shrugs off Mr Maudling's announcement by saying the Tote will probably initially have only about 55 shops and it will take them a very long time before they can start to compete seriously with the bookies.

However, the announcement has brought a storm of protest from the industry itself. Mr Ailie Bruce, chairman of the National Association of Bookmakers, has made it quite clear that the new Tote Bill will be a major threat to the bookies and he said last weekend that the Tote will be competing with industry on unfair terms.

This is perhaps one of the major reasons why the board of William Hill is split over the merits of the Sears offer.

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The new vibrations

NOTHING is sacred. Not even the vanilla slice. For this is the latest part of life to be exposed to one aspect of the white heat of technology — ultrasonics. Vanilla slices — as if we needed telling — do not take kindly to heavy handed cutting. But by applying very high frequency vibrations — a loose definition of ultrasonics — to the knife, master bakers are relieved of the need to keep their knives so sharp. And the force required for cutting is less so that none of that delicious cream is wasted.

This is just one of the many areas in which ultrasonics is helping industry to improve the quality of the product, reduce the work involved, or complete tasks that cannot be done by other techniques.

In addition to being able to add to the profits of the confectionary industry, ultrasonics are being used to "listen" to stresses in motorway box girder bridges now under evaluation by the Department of the Environment. They also serve as burglar alarms. And in the home oil heaters have even been fitted with ultrasonics. So the range of application is very wide, even if in every case ultrasonics are seen primarily as pieces of special purpose equipment.

But what are ultrasonics? And how are they benefiting industry? Ultrasonics used by industry are high frequency vibrations that is the power is above 12 watts. And the source of the high frequency vibrations is the ultrasonic generator or transducer which receives electrical energy and which produces acoustic waves above the speed of sound in the ultrasonic waveband — that is, above 12,000 cycles a second. Vibrations are transmitted to a transducer head which converts the waves into linear mechanical vibrations of equal frequency. In certain cases cones are added to the head to increase the amplitude of the frequencies.

Potentially the most dramatic area of use of ultrasonics must be in the application to heavy metal manufacturing such as tube drawing, wire drawing, deep drawing of metal, and steel rolling. They could also be applied to pressing metal cans from sheet.

In all these the application of ultrasonic excitation to the metal-forming parts of new machines is a means of not only reducing the power needed for the operation but of improving surface finish. Applied to an existing plant, faster drawing speeds or a greater reduction in the thickness being rolled might be more beneficial than reduced machine horsepower.

So far research is pointing the way and it cannot be long before ultrasonics are seen in action in these sectors of industry. The basic principle is no different from that applied to the knife used to cut vanilla slices: high-frequency vibrations applied to the working surfaces reduce friction and improve the shaping performance so that less force — or power — is needed.

MACHING. Ultrasonics are seen also by industry as a way of enhancing production rates from cutting tools of standard machine tools, used for turning, end milling, drilling, tapping, and so on. Here the tool removing metal is vibrated ultrasonically.

When ultrasonics are put to work like this the following advantages emerge — depending on the amplitude and frequency of the frequencies: reduced cutting forces; increased tool life; lower cutting temperatures; less work hardening; and improved surface finish.

Besides being applied to conven-

by JOHN MORTIMER editor of the Engineer



tional machine tools ultrasonics can machine hard and brittle materials such as glass, tungsten carbide, ceramics, germanium, and precious and semi-precious stones by what might be called ultrasonic drilling machines. Here the drilling or grinding action is carried out by a slurry of abrasive particles suspended in water and directed at the end of the relatively soft metal of the vibrating tool. In many instances it would not be possible to machine materials by any other method with such precision or such speed.

WELDING PLASTICS. Joining plastics without heat or glue solvent might at first sight seem an impossibility. Yet the technique of welding plastics relies on a very simple principle: when two surfaces vibrate one against the other localised energy loss produces frictional heat which induces thermoplastic materials to melt, flow or an rise together in the fraction of a second. And it can only be done by ultrasonics.

How does ultrasonic benefit? The biggest savings stem from a shorter time needed to assemble odd-shaped parts: elimination of costly solvents and adhesives and, in some cases, a saving of expense in drying or curing ovens. And there are savings from the absence of poor or messy adhesive joints demanding re-runs or rejects.

Another way that ultrasonics can be harnessed for production is to use them to insert and encapsulate metal in plastic. This frees engineers from the conventional method of moulding plastic around the metal which is both time consuming and costly. An extension of this idea is the internally threaded brass insert — the Soni-Lok — which can be inserted after moulding into a plastic part by ultrasonics allowing components to be bolted together.

POLLUTION CONTROL. A liquid whistle — as engineers at Ultrasonics Ltd call it — developed first as a homogeniser for the pharmaceutical, food, chemical and petrochemical industries, is helping to solve a pollution problem on board an oil tanker. The liquid whistle emulsifies liquid by creating cavitation in it as it passes through the ultrasonically excited region — so allowing two immiscible liquids to mix. It disperses crude oil in sea water quickly giving an even oil distribution from minute particles. The same method can break up industrial effluent and an alarm can sound if the pollution goes over a given level.

Both Cranfield Institute of Technology and Simms Group Research have worked on applying ultrasonics to piston engines to reduce the level of pollution by atomising fuel to very small even droplets. At Cranfield part throttle ultrasonic atomisation improves fuel consumption by 18 per cent although there was no gain at full power. But an engineer there believes ultrasonics has much to offer in reduced emissions.

At Simms ultrasonics is understood to give additional benefits by reducing engine noise level of slow-speed diesels. But the high cost of the power unit could not be offset by the advantages of ultrasonic atomisation. Added to which are certain practical problems of fitting the equipment.

In an effort to make the Wankel engine acceptable from the pollution viewpoint Simms did work for Lucas yielding promising results. This has not been followed up. The same principles have not been applied to the Rolls-Royce Wankel diesel — though they could be.

GEOLOGY. One profitable but surprising offshoot of Simms's work with atomisers for engines has been a demand by museums and universities at home and abroad for ultrasonic devices to clean fossils and to prepare geological specimens. Among those who have queued up for Simms's cleaner is the Australian Museum, the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago, and the University of Alberta. Nearer home, universities in Sheffield,

Edinburgh, Bristol, and South Wales have all beaten a path to Simms's door.

HOLOGRAPHY. One of the in-phrases at the moment is ultrasonic holography. No, it is not a method of looking inside watches without removing the back. It is more far-reaching and will become a money spinner for industry. For it enables scientists to look far below the surface in very large and expensive forgings and castings, producing pictures which can be examined for defects.

The Central Electricity Generating Board is considering using the idea to look below the surface of the massive forgings necessary for steam turbines and electricity generating sets. In this way forgings can be examined before machining begins, so helping to save scrapping them at a later stage when flaws are found and the forging becomes more expensive to scrap. And because a more precise picture is available flaws in forgings that otherwise might be scrapped can be saved.

Ultrasonic holography is an important aspect of non-destructive testing — testing and inspecting parts without breaking them — which is vital in certain parts of industry where it is impracticable and expensive to test a part to destruction to find the flaws in it. The technique uses reflection. A single ultrasonic transducer scans the object and pulses reflected back to the transducer are sent to a multiplier. The output from the multiplier — a voltage varying slowly in synchronism with the position of the transducer — is recorded on an oscilloscope recorder as an intensity plot.

Corresponding to that of the transducer. The facsimile recording is the ultrasonic image. The ultrasonic image is converted into a facsimile recording in a transparent material and looking through the transparency in coherent light. Various planes can be studied in focus simply by shifting the focal plane of the optical system.

Apart from the CEBG two other organisations deeply interested in ultrasonic holography are the Medical Eye Hospital, for work on tumours and foreign bodies, and the Rocket Propulsion Establishment, to study solid-propellant motors for rockets.

INSPECTION. — Closely related to holography as a non-destructive testing technique is the system of pulsed ultrasonics that Tube Investments has developed to fully inspect welded and seamless steel tube. Although TI already has a number of high-speed on-line ultrasonic test facilities, its research is directed at detecting defects near Cambridge, wanted to find out what happens to ultrasonic sound waves and how they propagated in the material under test. So it developed a way using the Schlieren effect — normally used in wind tunnels to study the flow of air over aircraft wings — so that the waves could be "seen" as they travel through the material and a photographic record made.

Most other ultrasonic flaw detectors are not nearly so large or so expensive. Dave Instruments has bench-top models working on the pulse-echo principle, and they can be used for quality control and thickness testing of homogeneous materials like metals and plastics.

CLEANING. — The most common use made of ultrasonics in industry must surely be in cleaning. To remove from components grease and dirt that accumulate during production. Ultrasonic vibrations introduced to a cleaning tank containing liquid create a bombarding action by cavitating sub-microscopic bubbles. Without causing damage to even the most delicate part, these bubbles form and collapse dislodging contaminants, so cheaply improving product quality.

Tanks can be anything in size from a small bench model to the large tanks needed for Rolls-Royce RB211 parts. Cleaning can also be used to keep the entrance to wire-mesh die clear of debris so helping to prolong die life.

The best about ultrasonics is that they are simple devices easy to maintain and operate with very little to go wrong. And, while an ultrasonic atomiser may be more expensive than a carburettor, in general ultrasonic devices are relatively low in cost and well able to do a useful job in industry. Their area of application is almost sure to expand — but it will take them deeper into special purpose equipment rather than common or garden environments.

GORDON INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY P.O. BOX 122, GEELONG, VICTORIA, 3220, AUSTRALIA

HEAD OF THE TEXTILE COLLEGE

The Textile College is a large department within the School of Applied Sciences. This school includes also the Departments of Applied Biology, Applied Chemistry, Physics, and Textile Technology. The courses operating are in Textile Technology and Textile Chemistry and lead to degrees, diplomas, postgraduate fellowships and post-diploma certificates. Certificate and correspondence courses are also conducted.

There is a large research programme sponsored by the Australian Wool Board. An industrial testing service in both wool metrology and textile technology and investigation served the local industry. All laboratories to textile chemistry, textile physics, processing and testing are well equipped for teaching and research requirements. Completely new facilities — occupying about 70,000 square feet of floor space — are expected to be available for the College on the Institute's new campus by 1974. There are 12 academic and 15 supporting staff. Library facilities are excellent.

QUALIFICATIONS: Applicants should hold a higher degree in textile technology, chemistry, physics or engineering and have had appropriate experience in education, research or industry to suit this responsible position.

DUTIES: To direct and supervise the academic and research functions of the Textile College, its staff, its administration and the maintenance of its considerable equipment. The Head of the Textile College is responsible to the Head of the School of Applied Sciences (Dean).

SALARY: \$A12,089. The appointment carries contributory superannuation with the State Superannuation Board.

APPLICATIONS: should include details, names and addresses of three referees, titles of any publications, details (with dates) of qualifications and experience, and date of availability. Further information is available from the Staff Officer with whom applications close on January 31, 1972. All inquiries will be treated with the strictest confidence.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

POLYTECHNICS

Glamorgan Polytechnic

POLITECHNIG MORGANNWG

Principal

£5,770 + £115(4) - £6,250

The Governors invite applications for the post of Principal of the Glamorgan Polytechnic which will become vacant from 1st September, 1972, on the retirement of Dr. D. P. Evans, C.B.E. Applicants must be graduates of a University of the United Kingdom with first or second class honours or a higher degree in technology, mathematics or science. Candidates will be required to have had varied experience in vocational further education involving both full-time teaching and organisation. Further particulars may be obtained from The Secretary, Glamorgan Polytechnic, Lantwit Road, Treforest, Pontypridd, Glam. (Tel: Pontypridd 3284).

Applications, giving details of education, qualifications and experience including the names of three referees, should be submitted to The Secretary by 31st December, 1971.

GENERAL

DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL

Social Services Department

(1) SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT (FINANCE)

SALARY £2,766 to £3,180

To lead a large section concerned with the preparation of estimates, budgetary control, salaries and wages, accounts, assessments. Possession of appropriate qualifications, e.g. I.M.T.A. or D.M.A., an advantage.

(2) SENIOR ASSISTANT OFFICER/TRAINING

SALARY £2,283 to £2,766

ASSISTANT OFFICER/TRAINING

SALARY £2,199 to £2,457

Will form part of a team, under the leadership of a Training Officer, providing a comprehensive staff development programme, planning student placements and where data for educational bodies. Applicants must be qualified and experienced in social work or residential care.

(3) COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OFFICERS

SALARY £2,199 to £2,457

Will be required to mobilise community resources and to co-ordinate voluntary effort. Organising ability and experience of voluntary social work essential. Further details of qualifications, experience and applications giving details of qualifications, experience and names and addresses of two referees to Director of Social Services, P.O. Box No. 20, County Hall, Durham.

Closing dates: Vacancy (1) Monday, 13th December, 1971. Vacancies (2) and (3) Monday, 3rd January, 1972. Further particulars forwarded on request (Durham 4411, Ext. 296).

J. T. BROCKBANK, Clerk of the County Council.

county borough of BLACKBURN

YOUTH WORKER

(Youth & Community Service)

Applications invited from suitably qualified men and women for posts as full time youth workers in an expanding Youth Service. The posts are for men and women who are enthusiastic and have special responsibility for those young people who reside in the area. A responsible allowance may be paid to a suitably qualified and experienced person. Applications from men and women who are currently employed by the Blackburn Council, Blackburn, to be referred no later than 13th December, 1971.

AMGUEDDFA GENEDLAETHOL CYMRU

National Museum of Wales

APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARY TO THE MUSEUM

Applications are invited for the post of SECRETARY to the Museum from suitably qualified persons who are enthusiastic and have special responsibility for Finance and Security. The post will be offered to a candidate with relevant qualifications who has held a similar post for at least two years. The salary will be £3,500 rising by force of increments to £3,850. Federated Far further particulars and application form apply to The Secretary, NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES, Cardiff. Completed application form to be received by 31st January, 1972.

INSTITUTE OF COASTAL OCEANOGRAPHY AND TIDES

SCIENTIFIC OFFICER

Salary Range £1,120 - £1,900

Applications are invited for the post of Scientific Officer to assist the Director in the operation of the Permanent Service for Mean Sea Level. The Service is responsible for collection, standardisation and dissemination of sea level data from the global network of tide gauge stations. Candidates should have a degree or equivalent in oceanography, meteorology, and geodesy, and the study of sea level data. Experience in data handling is desirable. Further particulars and application form apply to The Secretary, INSTITUTE OF COASTAL OCEANOGRAPHY AND TIDES, 10, Victoria Road, London W14 7TA. Closing date: 27th January, 1972.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

GENERAL

COUNCIL FOR THE EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF HEALTH VISITORS CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN SOCIAL WORK

Applications are invited for the following new appointments:

DEPUTY SECRETARY

£3,117-£3,584 - P.O. Range 1 (a) to (g)

FINANCE OFFICER

£3,117-£3,584 - P.O. Range 1 (a) to (g)

ASSISTANT REGISTRAR

£2,199-£2,427 - Within A.P. 4 & 5

COMMITTEE SECRETARY

£1,539-£2,076 - A.P. 2 & 3

* The above includes £144 London Weighting Allowance

The Councils are independent bodies with national responsibilities. They operate separately and each has its own professional staff. Both are provided with administrative support through a single secretariat of which the Secretary and Registrar is the principal administrative officer.

THE DEPUTY SECRETARY will act for the Secretary during periods of absence and be responsible for the management of office staff and correspondence with training colleges, professional organisations and departments of central Government. Applicants should be over 35 and preferably under 50 years of age and have successfully completed examinations leading to the Intermediate Diploma of Municipal Administration or equivalent.

THE FINANCE OFFICER will be responsible for the preparation of the budget and the annual Statement of Accounts, payment of salaries and wages, supervision of contributions to the Inland Revenue and accountability for all bills and claims arising in connection with the conduct of the Council's business. No professional qualification is required but a good knowledge of bookkeeping and the preparation of accounts is essential.

ASSISTANT REGISTRAR will be responsible for the preparation and maintenance of lists of training institutions; keeping lists of successful students and making arrangements for the observation of the qualifications awarded by the Councils. Applicants should preferably have had some experience in the collation of information and preparation of statistics.

COMMITTEE SECRETARY will be responsible for the preparation and collation of relevant papers for committee meetings, attendance at meetings and the preparation of minutes. Further information and application forms can be obtained from the Secretary and Registrar to the Councils, Clifton House, Euston Road, London NW1 2ES. Tel: 01-367 0821 ext. 56. The closing date for the receipt of applications will be 17th December 1971, and interviews will take place early in January 1972.

CHESHIRE PROBATION AND AFTER-CARE SERVICE

DO YOU CARE?

Owing to the expansion of the Service, Cheshire is recruiting suitable men for appointment as Probation Officers.

We are looking for men between the ages of 22 and 45, who have a stable personality, sympathy and understanding without sentimentality, the ability to withstand frustration and disappointment, but above all, the nature that cares about his fellow men.

Training, both theoretical and practical, will be given and the commencing salary is not less than £1,395 per annum.

If you feel you can meet this challenge and wish to change to a worthwhile career in the field of social service, write, with details of age, education, previous employment and any experience of social work, together with the names of two referees to: The Principal Probation Officer, 55 Hoole Road, Chester CH2 3NJ.

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM

Public Works Department

SENIOR ASSISTANTS (PLANNING)

Salary: £1,932 - £2,973 per annum (A.P. 11X - S.O.)

Applicants must be graduates of a University of the United Kingdom with first or second class honours or a higher degree in town planning, urban design, or a related subject. Depending on the applicant's interests and experience, there is an opportunity to specialise in development control, design, research, sociology, implementation of the City of Birmingham's urban design studies and land disposal, and the compilation of data for the preparation of a Structure Plan. Applications should be received with 14 days before the closing date for applications, P.O. Box 1182, City Hall, Birmingham. Please state reference number 23/82 on letter and envelope (V9669).

National Institute of Agricultural Botany

TRAINEE OFFICER

Applications are invited for the appointment of Trainee Officer, Cambridge, preferably between 20 and 30 years of age, should have a degree or diploma in Agriculture, Horticulture, Botany or related subject, or possess a National Diploma or equivalent. Training will be given on the job. The salary will be in accordance with the National Institute of Agricultural Botany's salary scale, which ranges from £1,162 O.M. for an Honorary Degree, to £2,973 O.M. for a Senior Officer.

Further particulars and application form from the Establishment Officer, National Institute of Agricultural Botany, Wellesbourne Road, Warwick, CV35 9EF.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

LANARKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

WORKS DEPARTMENT

The County Works Department is at present engaged in a varied construction programme which is to be extended to the year 1974 by the addition of several more schools and public buildings. In order to meet the requirements of this programme a number of permanent additional technical and administrative posts have been created.

In addition to the foregoing the department undertakes a wide and varied programme of works and presently employs some 1,200 staff and personnel engaged in a multiplicity of construction and operational activities. A substantial proportion of the work is done in open construction and, therefore, economy and efficiency are the prime objectives of the department.

Within the organisation there exists scope and opportunity for those wishing to progress to higher levels of management, where ability is the criterion.

Applications are, therefore, invited for the following vacancies:

(a) **SURVEYORS: Grade APC (£2,562-£2,868)**

Applicants should preferably be qualified R.I.C.S., A.I.C.E., A.I.A.S., or similar, and have at least five years' relevant experience in contract procedures, submission of claims and valuation orders and be competent to control the financial aspects of contracts from tender to final measurement.

(b) **SENIOR ESTIMATOR: Grade APC (£1,872-£2,127)**

This is a responsible post and the successful candidate will join a team of Estimators involved in estimating and preparing tenders. He should be experienced in pricing bills of Materials and Schedules and be familiar with all aspects of his estimation.

(c) **SENIOR SITE AGENT: Grade Tech. VII (£1,872-£2,127)**

This position is directly responsible to that of Central Works Manager and applicants should have the ability to administer and co-ordinate the progress of several building contracts running concurrently.

Conditions of service are excellent and a casual user only allowance will be paid.

Rented housing accommodation or mortgage facilities will be considered where appropriate. Removal expenses, etc., superannuation, etc.

Application forms from the undersigned should be returned by December 10, 1971, enclosing reference 32515/17 and stating post of interest.

IAN V. PATTERSON, County Clerk.

County Buildings, Hamilton ML3 0AA.

County Borough of Bolton

Applications are invited for the following posts in the Borough Solicitor's Department:

FIRST ASSISTANT SOLICITOR

Applicants must be Solicitors with experience in Local Government. The salary will be in accordance with the Local Government Salary Scale, Part 17 of the Law Society's Salaries and Pensions Order, 1968, and should be commencing in February, 1972.

SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

(A.P. 3/4 - £1,635-£2,199) The post is for a person with experience in the Department. Applicants must have good practical experience of the general duties of a Senior Administrative Assistant, including the preparation of planning and a general legal background would be an advantage. Application forms with two referees should be sent to the Borough Solicitor, 1, Market Street, Bolton, BL1 1BB. Closing date: 12th December, 1971.

(Continued on page 26)

The Company, based in Central Scotland, is the U.K. subsidiary of a prominent U.S. Corporation.

ENGINEERING MANAGER FOR SEMICONDUCTOR COMPANY

Salary: Negotiable above £3,000. Preferred age: 30-40.

Essential qualifications include: Experience in processing, product testing and applications over a wide range of semiconductor technology. Management qualities of character and personality of a high order. Apply in confidence to:

MACKINTOSH CONSULTANTS CO. LTD.
FLEMINGTON ROAD, GLENROTHES, FIFE

PRISTWICH PARKER LIMITED

Bolt and Nut Manufacturers of Atherton

Require a BUYER

with experience in the Engineering Industry

Applicants are requested to submit in writing their age, and chronological order the positions they have held since school.

Applications in confidence to The Secretary, Bag Lane, Atherton, Macclesfield M29 0LD.

CRANFIELD

SCHOOL OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

RESEARCH OFFICER

required to join a group currently engaged in research in the field of STRESSING AND VIBRATION OF STRUCTURES. The post is under the direction of Dr. R. A. Cookson. Applicants with a degree (or equivalent) in engineering or applied science, and experience of fatigue testing, stress analysis, and vibration analysis, will be preferred. Salary range: £1,421 to £2,516 (plus superannuation). The position is for two years in the first instance, with a view to extension. Further particulars and application form apply to The Secretary, CRANFIELD INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, Bedford, Bedfordshire. Reference 331.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

POLYTECHNICS

Bristol Polytechnic

DEPARTMENT OF CONSTRUCTION AND LAND USE

SENIOR LECTURERS OR LECTURERS II IN VALUATIONS AND/OR URBAN ESTATE MANAGEMENT

Salary scales: Lecturer £2,850-£3,250.

SITUATIONS

Managing Director

- THIS will be a demanding appointment. The time has come now for the entrepreneur who founded this very successful private company in textiles to hand over control to a new Chief Executive.
- THE task is to run and develop a well established business, and from this sound base, by investment, acquisition and enterprise, extend into new and profitable areas. Adequate finance is available.
- SKILLS in marketing will have been the foundation of a successful career in general management.
- THE rewards can be high, both in authority and remuneration. Terms will be negotiated with a five figure income as the base line.

Write in complete confidence to
A. Barker as adviser to the company.

JOHN TYZACK & PARTNERS
LIMITED
10 HALLAM STREET - LONDON W1N 6DQ

Clothing Design and Development Manager
up to £3573

Based at Tolworth, Surrey, he will be responsible for design and development of clothing and textile goods for the Prison Service, other Government Departments and, increasingly, for the commercial market. This expanding industry, within the Directorate of Industries and Supply, concentrates on men's wear and protective clothing. He will also be required to select and recommend the purchase of new equipment, to develop special purpose machines and to advise on their installation and use at prisons throughout the country. Candidates (men only, who will normally be at least 35) will need to have a detailed knowledge of pattern cutting and garment breakdown and wide experience of modern production and management techniques. Experience of garment design and evidence of study in relevant subjects would be advantageous.

Starting salary will be within the scale £3,088-£3,573. There is a non-contributory pension scheme. For full details and an application form (to be returned by 30th December, 1971) write to: Civil Service Commission, Alencor, 146, Basingstoke, Hants, or telephone BASINGSTOKE 29222, ext. 500 or LONDON 01-839 1696 (24 hours "Ansafone" service) quoting 1/7428/3.

Home Office

COUNTY BOROUGH OF
Blackburn
MEDICAL OFFICER
IN DEPARTMENT
(£2,493-£3,342 p.a.)

Applications are invited from registered Medical Practitioners, men and women, for this appointment. Conditions of service in accordance with the Whitley Council agreement. Commencing salary in accordance with qualifications and experience.

Operational base is from a modern purpose-built Health Centre providing the full range of Clinical Services for a division of 50,000 population together with a General Practitioner participation.

Car allowance and housing accommodation provided if required. A contribution of 50% of reasonable removal expenses may be made. Application forms and Conditions of Service from the Medical Officer of Health, Town Hall, Blackburn BB1 7DY, to be returned by 31st December, 1971.

NEW ZEALAND
AUCKLAND REGIONAL AUTHORITY
SENIOR SYSTEMS ANALYST

The Auckland Regional Authority is the largest local body in New Zealand (over 1,700 employees) situated in N.Z.'s largest and most progressive city. It is regionally responsible for Planning, Water Supply, Parks and Reserves, Roading, Urban Passenger Transport, International Airport, Drainage and Civil Defence.

The Senior Systems Analyst will establish an E.D.P. Section with the Authority and will be responsible for the Planning, Organisation and performance of this section.

This position will be a challenging and rewarding career for a professionally qualified engineer or scientist majoring in Mathematics who has proven experience in computer techniques and some experience in management.

Salary of approximately N.Z. \$10,000 is negotiable. Reasonable travel expenses and temporary housing will be provided by the Authority.

Conditions of Appointment obtainable from the Secretary, Auckland Regional Authority, Private Bag, Auckland 1, New Zealand, with whom applications close on 31st January, 1972.

HALIFAX
BUILDING SOCIETYASSISTANT
ACCOUNTANT

Applications are invited from
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
aged under 30 for appointment as Assistant Accountant to the Society at its Head Office in Halifax. Applicants should have some experience since qualifying preferably with a leading professional firm and/or commercial organisation.

The position offers the opportunity for a young chartered accountant to become part of the financial management team of the world's largest building society. The Society has doubled in size in the past 4½ years and the pace of expansion is increasing. The successful applicant will assist in the development and implementation of financial management and control.

The starting salary, depending on age and experience, will be in the range £2,500/£3,000 and there are superannuation and life assurance benefits.

Applications, which will be treated in strict confidence, should be sent to:

The Staff Manager,

HALIFAX
BUILDING SOCIETY

P.O. Box 101, 1 Trinity Road, Halifax, Yorkshire.

and should be clearly marked T.A.H./PRIVATE.

The Radiochemical Centre

Biochemists and
Clinical Biochemists

are required in our Pharmaceutical Department which has an expanding research programme directed towards the application of radioisotopic procedures to diagnostic medicine.

The work involves the development of methods for the quantitative determination of hormones and steroids in serum and for the preparation of appropriate radioactively labelled materials. More than one post is available.

All candidates should have a broad biochemical training, but the requirements of the individual posts differ and we are particularly seeking persons with postgraduate experience in clinical biochemistry, protein chemistry and immunology.

We offer a salary and conditions of service, including assistance with housing and relocation, appropriate to a progressive company in the chemical industry.

Applications should be sent to:



The Personnel Officer
The Radiochemical Centre
Amersham Bucks
Tel: Little Chalfont 4444

TECHNICAL SALES REPRESENTATIVE

A Birmingham company engaged in hot brass pressings plastics and light alloys requires an experienced representative aged 25-40 based in or near Manchester to operate in the Northern Counties. An attractive salary of high base with commission is envisaged and a car will be provided.

For further details and an application form, apply in confidence quoting Ref. No. 6978/TC to:-

Birmingham Productivity Service Ltd.
75, Herborne Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, B15 3DW.
Tel: 021-454 5778

DEVELOPMENT
DIRECTOR

Lyon Group Limited is one of Britain's leading Companies specialising in the field of Industrial and Commercial Property Development in the United Kingdom and Overseas.

A Development Director will be appointed who will be completely responsible for the control of a section of the Company's development programme, which section could involve development work from £10m. to £50m. The successful applicant will have had considerable experience in this field and will be a mature and personable businessman, capable of the firm yet tactful administration of a large professional staff associated with every stage of the development programme. Moreover, he will be capable of negotiating and generating new business at the highest level and progressing his development programme to a successful conclusion. A qualification in the field of surveying or building construction would be desirable but not essential. The initial appointment will be as Senior Development Executive and, subject to satisfactory performance, promotion to the Board will follow shortly. For this senior and responsible position a generous salary is offered commensurate with experience and ability—together with a Company car and usual fringe benefits including non-contributory pension scheme and life assurance. The appointment will be based in London or Manchester and all applications, which will be treated in the strictest confidence, should be made to:

The Managing Director,

LYON GROUP LTD.,

Lyon Tower, Colliers Wood, London S.W.19.

Lyon

We require
TEXTILE MILL
MANAGERS

for Lagos and Kano (Nigeria)

Proven managerial abilities and technical background are more important than specialised knowledge of any particular branch of the Textile Manufacturing Industry. Very good prospects for hard workers with a genuine interest in pioneering. Salary according to experience, free house and transport. Twenty one month tours of duty with three months paid home leave.

Apply in writing to:
PLATT INTERNATIONAL LIMITED.
Staple Fibre Machinery Sales,
P.O. Box 55,
Accrington BB5 0RN.

PLATT
Platt International Limited

GOVERNMENT COMMUNICATIONS HEADQUARTERS
CheltenhamAdministrative &
Research Posts
for Graduates

Four posts in the "A" Class for administrative work concerned with the organisation and direction of the Department's activities, and six posts in the Departmental Specialist Class for individual work of a research nature or leadership of teams engaged in such work. The posts are based at Cheltenham but staff may be given tours of duty overseas.

QUALIFICATIONS: Candidates (who should normally be under 28) should have or obtain in 1972, a degree with honours, or a post-graduate degree, or a specially relevant qualification of equivalent standing.

STARTING SALARY: £1,260-£1,660 according to qualifications and experience. Scale maximum £2,150. Non-contributory pension. Promotion prospects up to £3,300. A few higher posts at £5,750 and one at £9,000.

For full details and an application form (to be returned by 1st February, 1972), write to Civil Service Commission, Alencor, 146, Basingstoke, Hants, or telephone BASINGSTOKE 29222 ext. 500 or LONDON 01-839 1696 (24-hour "Ansafone" service). Please quote 1-42-258/72.

NEW TOWN DEVELOPMENT

Two positions are available for New Town in South Wales.

The COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER will be responsible for the development of the new town and will be required to work closely with the Local Government and the Housing Corporation.

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PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITIES

University of Wales

University College of Swansea

Applications are invited for the following posts:

LECTURER

Department of English Language and Literature

The post is tenable from October 1, 1972. Candidates should possess specialised knowledge of seventeenth century literature.

Initial salary up to £1,767 per annum on the scale £1,401 to £2,417 per annum plus F.S.S.U. benefits.

Closing date: Friday, December 10th, 1971.

Administrative Assistant

Personnel Office of the Registry

A graduate is required. Initial salary up to £1,608 per annum on the scale £1,238 to £1,778 per annum together with F.S.S.U. benefits.

The post offers general experience in the Personnel Administration involved with the College's Academic and Non-academic staff.

Closing date: Friday, 10th December, 1971.

RESEARCH FELLOW

Civil Engineering

The successful applicant, who should be in possession of a big degree, will be required to investigate the microscopic deformation of fibre reinforced materials and to produce new data for engineering design.

Numerical and experimental methods are available for the investigation.

The salary will be up to £1,500 per annum together with F.S.S.U. benefits.

The appointment will be for 3 years in the first instance.

Closing date: Friday, December 3rd, 1971.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Registrar, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea SA2 8PT, to whom they should be sent and of the above specified dates.

(PLEASE STATE CLEARLY THE POST FOR WHICH YOU ARE APPLYING.)

Australian National University

Research School of Social Sciences

CHAIR AND HEADSHIP OF DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

Applications are invited for the appointment to a Chair of Sociology in the Research School of Social Sciences of the Australian National University. The holder of this Chair will also be Head of the Department and will be responsible for the training of graduate students and for the development of sociological research in the School.

Currently the academic establishment in the Research School is £1,195 a year. F.S.S.U. type of superannuation with reasonable appointment and travel allowances. The successful candidate will be expected to have a wide knowledge of the social sciences and to be able to attract and train graduate students and to be able to attract and train graduate students and to be able to attract and train graduate students.

The normal salary for professors in the Research School is £1,195 a year. F.S.S.U. type of superannuation with reasonable appointment and travel allowances. The successful candidate will be expected to have a wide knowledge of the social sciences and to be able to attract and train graduate students and to be able to attract and train graduate students.

Further details and a form of application may be obtained from the Registrar, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea SA2 8PT, to whom they should be sent and of the above specified dates.

Applications close on January 14, 1972.

University of Newcastle upon Tyne

SCHOOL OF PHYSICS

Applications are invited for the post of temporary RESEARCH ASSOCIATE to undertake research in the field of the earth's magnetic field, using ground magnetic measurements.

The appointment will be made as soon as possible, but not later than 1st February, 1972. The salary will be £1,491 to £1,767.

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TOM ALLAN on future developments

Far side of the town

ALTHOUGH the developers, the planners, the multiples, and the "small" retailers in traditional High Street positions are discussing, debating, and disagreeing, the people who really matter—the shoppers—right at this moment in time are totally disinterested in the hypermarket concept. The British public has an infinite capacity for being unaware until "it" whatever it may be, has happened and is sitting there under their very noses. Hypermarkets are like that.

Hypermarket developers must, nevertheless, have done their homework. They have probably researched their subject, analysed Mrs Average Shopper and her habits, and know far more about her than she does herself. They know—as the major convenience goods manufacturers know—that she has an eye for 4p off and any retailing centre which, because of low land, building, staff, and running costs, and high turnover, can permanently offer 4p off is going to attract an attention. If costs continue to rise faster than does the attraction will become all the greater as time goes on.

Hypermarkets will offer a wide range of goods—mostly foodstuffs but with some comparison goods like clothing and household equipment. They will rely on the mobility of the shopper—acres of car parking are a primary feature—and her willingness to drive perhaps several miles to the hypermarket site. The most determined bargain seeker is often the mother of two or three ravenous children and his big shortage is sometimes money but mostly time. When she might rush from Tesco to the Co-op and then to Sainsburys in a convenient town centre a mile away to buy her bargains, she might not be prepared to drive from one side of the town to

the other and beyond, find a place in the hypermarket car park 300 yards from the nearest cover, particularly if it is raining, buy her bits and pieces, find her car again (and that's another story) and drive back like a mad thing to pick up little Jeremy from school. That, however, is the developers' problem. They will, no doubt, get her there and probably even persuade her to come back. The professional public relations people will have a lot to do—and they can be successful. Some of the stores in Birmingham's new City are said to have sold two weeks' stocks in three days when it opened earlier this month but this is a quality development with integral covered car parking in what will be a central area. It is not a hypermarket—although there are green fields around it.

But there are other factors in the hypermarket argument. The first is the factor of urban economics. Can the traditional town centres face a drop in their retail turnover which might arise through intensive hypermarket trading? The High Street and central area trading area would be as might be expected. If they are right, there could be empty shops and the beginning of a central area slump. The consumer durables, which are not the primary trading concern of the hypermarkets, could be badly hit if the heavy pedestrian traffic generated by the convenience goods shops stopped walking past their doors and windows. The local planning authorities still give great weight to aesthetics rather than economics but all their planning hopes could be dashed if the economics of the central areas went awry. Hypermarkets are an economic planning problem—and the decision makers could have a difficult time sifting the honest wheat from the vested chaff.

The second factor is social. Commu-

munities need a focal point. From the village with its pub and church to the major town with its restaurants, cinemas, theatres, and public buildings, there is no doubt that shops play an important part in keeping the central area in focus—and what is more keeping it alive. Many towns have become impersonal places which die on a Sunday or when the commercial premises close down at six o'clock. The prospect of families shopping in an impersonal hypermarket, and then driving to the road and speed their evenings watching television at home is not a bright one for the town centre.

And the third is public investment. If the hypermarket is to serve a whole town and not just one side of it, there might be a need for transit roads, feeder bus services, even railways. We are not yet entirely a two-car nation and a high proportion of shoppers still use their feet.

What it amounts to is this. Hypermarkets are temples of retailing geared to high turnover and low costs. They could be taught to substantially alter the whole retailing structure of our country and in so doing, create side effects which could destroy what is left of community activity by upsetting the economics of expensive town centres which could become economic white elephants. No one is going to mind a few here and there as a sort of imported novelty but there are signs that once a foothold were established a rash of hypermarkets could spread across the country. Local authorities should think carefully and make sure that on economic and social grounds. No grounds, the hypermarket of real value to their electorates and ratepayers. They could be of real value but the decision making should take the measure of all the factors.

Together in the North

PROPERTY people include geographers, economists, and a galaxy of disciplines, the expertise of which no one doubts. The weight of investment in property places a heavy responsibility on the leaders and one of the biggest problems they face is the sheer scale of the influences on their buildings—influences which are becoming more and more regional and occasionally national whereas once they were purely local. One young chartered surveyor, Michael Webb, made an early name for himself by winning the RICS President's Prize in 1965 with his paper suggesting a dam across the Thames from Clacton to Margate with an airport at Foulness and a deep-water port near Margate. Such a scheme would have had a dramatic effect on the South-east—and a dramatic effect on property values—just as Foulness will now have on Eastern Essex.

Wand has now pointed to another possibility. The sort of knowledge he has to possess to do his job successfully involves the careful analysis of the economics of whole regions which might influence a development decision. He, of course, recognises the magnet of London and sees its effects on other parts of the country. London,

he says, is a magnet because it offers everything in large quantities and because it is cohesive. Most cities have side it offer bits of this and bits of that and alone cannot compete. Regions in the present administrative structure hardly begin to be effective because they are superimposed on a mix of independent authorities each one of which has its own little axe to grind. What are required are regions with teeth.

The corridor from Liverpool to Hull, taking in Manchester, Leeds, and Sheffield, possesses all the ingredients of a competitor to London. Major ports serving both Atlantic and North Sea trade, industry which within the corridor as a whole is diversified and reasonably well balanced, good and improving communication with one principal exception, and an almost comparable population. It has strength in its educational and cultural culture, it has some beautiful country—certainly more beautiful than London's commuter hinterland—and it has the capacity for massive growth. It has, they say, the only two football teams and the only two cricket teams in the country.

But it is an area of dozens of local authorities, boards, corporations, and departments which the Local Government Bill hardly bites on. Its administrative structure is awkward to handle and this is its weakness. Give it a single-minded administrative structure and it would immediately begin to counter London's gravitational pull.

Of course, the corridor still needs some investment. Its east-west communication system is just not good enough to knit the areas together. It needs a really good airport—perhaps two—and it needs more industry of the right kind initially. Once it began to exert its own magnetic influence, other industry could come. Its commercial influences—its local Stock Exchanges for example—must be encouraged. But, most of all, give it leadership on a super-regional basis. Give it teeth.

The teeth are there, of course, but they have not been set in the gums as a complete denture. The area has plenty of talent, plenty of spokesmen. If they, the MPs, the councilors, the unions, the chambers of commerce, put the pressure on in a unified way, it could be a start. It's a nice idea—it would be better if the Northern cities could show common cause and begin the movement to build the great counter-magnet.

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